DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 042 562 RC 004 638

AUTHOR	Smith, Suzanne M.
TITLE	An Annotated Bibliography of Small Town Research.
INSTITUTION	Wisconsin Univ., Madison. Dept. of Sociology.
SPONS AGENCY	National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. Div. of Social Sciences.
PUB DATE	70
NOTE	142p.
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.75 HC-$7.20
DESCRIPTORS	*Annotated Bibliographies, *Demography, Ecology, *Population Trends, *Rural Areas, Rural Urban Differences, *Social Problems, Urban Areas, Urbanization

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this annotated bibliography is to list books, articles, and bulletins (written from 1900 to 1968) related to small towns in the United States. The work contributes to the project "Population Changes in Small Towns," sponsored by the Division of Social Sciences of the National Science Foundation and by the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Research Programs Office. Emphasis has been given to writings with a demographic or an ecological perspective because of the increased concern with the future of small towns as related to population changes and associated factors. The bibliography is divided into sections: studies of problems, policies, national patterns of growth and decline, and town-and-country relationships; dissertations and master's theses on the small town; references on related work concerning rural areas and the urbanization process; and additional bibliographies which identify literature related to small-town phenomena. (EJ)

ED0 42562

N-X
RC

SEP 21 1970

RECEIVED
OCT 5 1970
NMSU
E.R.I.C.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SMALL TOWN RESEARCH

Prepared by

Suzanne M. Smith

Department of Rural Sociology
College of Agricultural and Life Sciences
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
1970

RC004638

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Page

I. Books, Articles, and Bulletins on the Small Town 1

II. Theses on the Small Town 75

III. Related Works Dealing with Rural Areas 86

IV. Other Related Work 100

V. Bibliographies 134

VI. Subject Index 136

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this bibliography is to bring together books, articles, and bulletins which have been written from 1900 to 1968 on small towns in the United States. Particular attention has been given to works with a demographic or ecological perspective. Although much has been written about the small town in other countries--especially Britain--it has been necessary to limit this bibliography to references related to this country.

In recent years there has been evidence of increased concern about the future of small towns in the United States. Yet, these concerns for the small town are found in the literature as far back as the late nineteenth century. The role of the small town, its relationships with larger cities or the open country, and its demographic changes especially, are topics that have pervaded U.S. research. Different emphases have been placed on these issues in different time periods. Concern about population change, for example, is more apparent in recent literature, whereas the two former issues are more evident in literature of the 1920's and 1930's respectively.

A variety of sources were used to compile this bibliography. Originally lists were developed from indexes such as The Agricultural Index, Social Science and Humanities Index, Population Index, Public Affairs Information Service Index and the United States Department of Agriculture Experimental Station Record, 1911-1949. Sources were also compiled from annotated bibliographies and abstracts, such as Berry and Pred's Central Place Studies, World Agricultural Economic and Rural Sociological Abstracts, Manny's Rural Community Organization and Watrous and McNeil, Rural Community Organization. A number of citations were collected over a period of years by several people, including Al Jonasius, Nora Deeley, Donald Thomas, Donald Field, James Butler, and Glenn Fuguitt. Abstracts of all articles, books and bulletins of this bibliography, however, are the responsibility of the author. Permission has been granted to reproduce a small number of abstracts from other sources. These are indicated by a parenthesized number at the end of each citation, which refers to the appropriate bibliography listed in Section V.

The first section represents a listing of works by author which pertain directly to the small town. Subjects considered include problems and policy, national pattern of growth and decline, factors associated with growth and decline, the village as a rural trade center, town-country relations, and types of village and economic functions. Since many of the references cross-cut these areas, it would have been arbitrary and misleading to list citations by subject. An index which allows for multiple listing of works according to a few broad areas is located at the end of this work. The second section includes dissertations and master's theses which have been written on the small town. Since this literature is seldom noted, a special section was prepared for convenient reference. Sections three and four include references on related work dealing with rural areas and the urbanization process. Fundamental to much small town research is the general principle that large and small cities and towns and the open country population do not exist independently of each other. Thus related literature needs to be taken into consideration. Section five is a listing of additional bibliographies which identify literature related to small town phenomena.

This work contributes to the project "Population Changes in Small Towns," which is under the general direction of Glenn V. Fuguitt. It has

been supported in part by Research Grant No. NSF-GS-1717 from the Division of Social Sciences of the National Science Foundation, and by the University of Wisconsin College of Agricultural and Life Sciences Research Programs Office as a collaborator in North Central Regional Cooperative Research Project NC-80.

The contribution of Mildred Lloyd, who carefully typed the manuscript, is gratefully acknowledged.

I. BOOKS, ARTICLES, AND BULLETINS ON THE SMALL TOWN

001 Allen, J. R.

"Portrait of a Village," Young Farmer, 19 (May/June, 1951), 163-165.

002 Allread, Charles E., Luebke, Benjamin H., and Marshall, J. H.

Trade Centers in Tennessee; 1900-1930. Knoxville: Tennessee Agr. Economics and Rural Sociology Dept.. Bul. 16, 1936.

Changes in Tennessee trade centers between 1900-1930 are considered in terms of 1) the number, size, and distribution of centers, 2) the appearance of new trade centers and disappearance of others; 3) the growth and decline of trade centers, and 4) factors that relate to appearance, disappearance, growth, and decline.

A trade center is an urban unit identified by Rand McNally as a center having a population of 100 or more.

003 Anderson, A. H.

The "Expanding" Rural Community. Lincoln: Nebraska Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 464, 1961.

The bulletin reports some of the findings from a study of six counties in Nebraska's transition zone between the humid east and semi-arid west. Emphasis is placed on community change resulting from agricultural adjustment to such factors as decline in farm population and development of large service areas. Even as population density declines, improved transportation affects a marked increase in the total number of people in each person's association.

004 Anderson, A. H., and Miller, C. J.

The Changing Role of the Small Town in Farm Areas. Lincoln: Nebraska Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 419, 1953.

A case study is made of a small town of about 500 people in a Nebraskan agricultural area. It indicated the place of a small town today and its trends for the future. The community under study is delineated by its social and economic relationships. Discussed are range of business services and farm trade, farm markets, institutional and social center changes, age composition of population, further urbanization of rural areas, and "organization" of the rural community.

005 Anderson, Wilbert L.

The Country Town. New York: The Baker and Taylor Co., 1906.

Chapter titles are the new industrial order; the rural partnership with cities; the extent of rural depletion; the zone of rural growth; local degeneracy; the main trend; the heritage of unfitness; rural selection; the pressure of the immigrant; recent interpretation of evolution; the influence of nature, personal forces, new factors; the Federal principle; the vitality of the town; the preservation of the church; the church as a social center. (564)

006 Anon.

Influence of Automobiles and Good Roads on Rural Trade Centers. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Studies in Business No. 18, 1927.

This study includes numerous tables showing the distribution of business and shopping habits among inhabitants of towns of varying size. (564)

007 "Seventy-four American Towns Mobilize to Keep Trade at Home," *Current Opinion*, 62, (April, 1917), 288-289.

The article discusses the methods used by townspeople to encourage farm trading in small towns and discourage farm trading by mail order catalog. Some of the methods employed were house to house campaigning, improvement of roads by "community work gangs," and advertising in newspapers.

008 Anon.

"Towns and Industry," *Nature*, 142, (September 10, 1938), 471.

The article discusses the original broadsheet put out by *Political and Economic Planning* which proposed the question whether economic and social decisions should be made for the future maximal functioning of a town or left up to "natural" forces.

009 Anon.

Retail Trade Area Analysis: 11 Southwest Iowa Towns. State University of Iowa, Studies in Business and Economics, New Series, 3, 1950.

010 Anon.

"Changing from a Village to a City: A Summary of Principal Statutory Differences Between Villages, Cities," *The Municipality*, (Wisconsin), 56, (July, 1961), 171+.

This summary of principal statutory differences between a village and a city of the 4th class (cities under 10,000)--discusses general powers, municipal officials, aldermen and supervisors, boards and commissions, finances, highway aids, elections, miscellany, and procedure.

011 Anon.

"New Industry--Small Town Hope," *Upper Midwest Newsletter*, Upper Midwest Research and Development Council, 950 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, (October, 1966), 2-4.

Small communities are considered to be in a transitional stage. To survive and grow in the present stage of urban society, they are said to require changes in their functions and economic base. Recommendations for planned programs which a community may understand and follow are deemed necessary for their continued development.

012 Atherton, Lewis

"Sympathetic Treatment of Small Town Merchant," *Main Street on the Middle Border*, Bloomington, 1954.

This book is a cultural and economic history of Midwestern country towns from 1965 to 1950. The Middle Border consists of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the eastern farming fringe of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. The country town is defined in terms of functions and limited to places of less than 5,000 outside the range of the Standard Metropolitan Districts as they were defined by the 1950 census. Sources used were all reminiscenses, autobiographies, novels depicting the region and period of the writing.

013 Ballert, A. G., and Bourquin, J. I.

"Annexation Problems and Progress: Expansion of Michigan Cities and Villages in the 1940's," *American City*, 65, (June, 1950), 100-101.

Requirements for annexation of areas to cities often depend on popular vote. This article opens with a discussion on whether or not popular vote should be required for annexation. A case study of Michigan cities in the 40's indicates growth of population, not by area expansion through annexation, but by incorporation. It points out that the usual land use of areas to be annexed is primarily residential public services, not residential housing.

014 Banks, F. R.

English Villages. London: B. T. Batsford, 1963.

The historical growth of the English village is traced from the Anglo-Saxon settlement period through the period of the Industrial Revolution. Also included is a content and photoplace survey of England comparing village life across regions.

015 Banks, F. R.

"Old English Towns," Agriculture, 72, (February, 1965), 94.

This is a review article of English Villages. It states that about 450 English towns are described and illustrated in a town survey by Banks. He traces the course of urban development in England from Roman times to the present, and then tries to put each town in its perspective. It is evaluated as the type of book one ought to take on a leisurely tour around Britain.

016 Barkley, Paul W.

Area Development: The Changing Role of Some Communities in South-Central Kansas. Manhattan: Kansas State University, Cooperative Extension Service, January, 1962.

The report is a study of Rice County, Kansas. It analyzes historical developments and such population characteristics as age distribution, migration, community facilities and services. The final section drew the conclusion that (1) small rural communities of the future will serve primarily as places of residence and (2) larger communities face considerable competition with larger communities of other counties. Communities will need to provide adequate facilities and services if they are to meet their competition.

016 Barron, Thomas F.

"Cities with a Population Decline in Southwestern Indiana 1940-1950," Indiana Academy Sciences Proceedings, 62, (1952), 250-255.

The primary trade areas of ten cities in southwestern Indiana is reviewed. The cities varied in population decline from 1.3% to 14% between 1940-1950. Discussion is given to the functions of the cities as 1) agricultural trade centers, 2) county seat trade centers, 3) manufacturing centers and 4) centers in close proximity to coal deposits. Some of the cities studied were below 10,000.

017 Bauder, Ward W.

The Impact of Population Change on Rural Community Life: The Economic System. Ames: Iowa State University of Science and Technology, November, 1962.

As a case study of Greene County, Iowa, this study indicates the shifting of trade areas within the county areas from 1900-1960 and the adjustments trade areas made to a declining and an aging population. The economic organization of the county was reflected by the

(1) slow reduction in number of firms
(2) gradual retirement of other firms, and
(3) impact of prosperous agriculture on population.

018 Beals, R. L.

"The Village in an Industrial World," *Scientific Monthly*, 77, (1953), 63-75.

019 Beck, Henry C.

Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey. revised ed., New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1962.

Small towns are reviewed that can be identified on maps of southern New Jersey but today are unknown or have very few inhabitants. Each is described by stories of former inhabitants, the historical background of the locale, and its relevance in the revolutionary and post-revolutionary periods.

020 Beck, Henry C.

More Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1963.

This is a continuation of Beck's earlier book. It gives additional accounts of "non-existent" towns--i.e., hamlets that are either only on a map or have only a few inhabitants. Legends and the earlier social and environmental characteristics of these towns are included.

021 Belcher, John C.

"Fertility of the Village Residents of Oklahoma," *Social Forces*, 24, (March, 1946), 328-331.

Using the "fertility ratio," the fertility of Oklahoma's incorporated villages of less than 2500 is compared to the fertility of those residents in the urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm population classes of the state. The differences in the rates of reproduction among various sizes of villages and among different farming regions of the state are analyzed. Also discussed is the influence of the largest city in the state on fertility in villages within its proximity.

022 Belcher, John C.

"The Composition of the Population of Oklahoma Villages," *Rural Sociology*, 11, (September, 1946), 233-244.

Four hundred and forty-five incorporated centers in Oklahoma having populations of less than 2500 are analyzed and compared in terms of their racial, age and sex composition.

023 Belcher, John C.

Service Relationships of Farmers in Lincoln County Oklahoma. Stillwater: Oklahoma, Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. B-383, 1952.

A study of ten percent of the farm families in Lincoln County, Oklahoma, is made to indicate 1) where the rural population of the county goes for various goods and services 2) the social and economic characteristics of those who do not use certain goods and services, and 3) social and economic characteristics of those who leave their home communities to get these goods and services in other centers.

024 Bendixson, T.

"Our Villages," Spectator, 211, (August 16, 1963), 205.

The article discusses the failures of architects to identify and to interpret the architecture of old Twickinham in planning for village and area urban development. A case is presented for knowing the historical geography of a community before attempting any planning programs.

025 Bendixson, T.

"New Villages," Spectator, 212, (April 3, 1964), 449.

Bendixson argues that townsmen perceive a village's historical continuity, an attachment to the land and a complex pattern of social, family and employment associations within a village. "New villages" may not grasp these perceptions by emphasizing the construction of houses of similar style and price, and encouraging the location of a population of a similar age level or similar level of employment in commerce or technology. Planners, he asserts, should take into account the difference between the concept of village and village living in the English tradition when they plan for future urban expansion into villages.

026 Berry, Brian J. L.

"The Impact of Expanding Metropolitan Communities upon the Central Place Hierarchy," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 50, (June, 1960), 112-116.

This study of Seattle, Washington points out differences in the population: function ratios of central places located on either side of the daily commuting range of metropolitan centers. The study considers 1) the varying structure of the central place system in the commuting range of a metropolis and 2) the process of differentiation of the structure as the commuting range of the metropolis shifts outward and previously independent central places are drawn into intra-metropolitan relations.

027 Berry, Brian J. L., and Garrison, William L.

"Functional Bases of the Central Place Hierarchy," Economic Geography 34, (April, 1958), 145-154.

The study tackles the problem of whether or not central functions fall into groups of classes and, if so, whether these classes may be associated with classes of central places, as theory suggests. The authors also devised a technique to indicate and identify the hierarchial system.

028 Block, G. D. M.

The Spread of Towns, London, Conserv. Polit. Centre, February 1954.

029 Blumenthal, Albert

Small Town Stuff. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1932.

The aim of this book is to gain a total picture of a small town community by "penetrating" the inner lives of the members of the community. To do this, "participant observation" was employed. The result is an informative study of agencies of social control, group life and social change, all of which exist in the small town.

030 Bonham-Carter, Victor.

"Small Village," Spectator, 182, (February 18, 1949), 215. (Discussion) 182, (March 4, 1949), 292.

The basic arguments for small town growth and development that are considered both by planners and those opposed to planning are evaluated in this series of articles. The discussion centralizes on the philosophical question, "What do villages give to the general community?" The conclusion reached is that the small town will survive for social and aesthetic reasons, but privileges for it via tax monies are completely unrealistic. In the discussion by F. T. Barrett, he further states that villages and countryfolk will find little to quarrel with in the Bonham-Carter article "Small Village;" provided it is agreed that 400-500 and 500-1500 units are not to be built up for persons forced by planners to leave hamlets and small villages.

031 Borchert, J. R.

"The Growth of Small and Medium Sized Cities in Minnesota and Western Wisconsin," Association of American Geographers Annals, 51, (December 1961), 404. (P. 380-391)

This is an abstract of a paper presented at the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers, E. Lansing, Michigan. In this paper average decenial percentage growth rate and average inter-decennial variability of growth rate were determined for the urbanized area population of 99 small and medium-sized cities in Minnesota, Western Wisconsin and certain adjoining counties of the Dakotas. Small City growth and unsteady, short term variations in growth trends are indicated. Cities are typed according to the characteristics of their growth rate and their steadiness in regional and functional differentiation.

Site, location and growth are reported as important and interrelated.

032 Borchert, J. R.

Urban Dispersal in the Upper Midwest. Urban Report, No. 7, (June, 1964), Upper Midwest Research and Development Council and the University of Minnesota, with the Twin Cities Metropolitan Planning Commission.

This report describes some of the characteristics of the non-farm people whose homes are dispersed in parts of the open countryside of the Upper Midwest. The findings indicate the importance of land for dispersed urban development and emphasize specific areas in which action is needed to ensure wise development of dispersed residential settlement at this time.

033 Borchert, J. R.

The Urbanization of the Upper Midwest: 1930-1960. Urban Report No. 2, (February, 1963), Upper Midwest Research and Development Council and the University of Minnesota, with the Twin Cities Metropolitan Planning Commission.

The report attempts to show when and at what rate urban population changes occurred in the Upper Midwest and to what extent local governmental units organized to accept these changes. Differential growth is reported to be associated with the development of a system of trade centers in the region and an increase in concentration of population in larger centers.

034 Borchert, J. R., and Adams, Russell B.

Trade Centers and Trade Areas of the Upper Midwest. Urban Report No. 3, (September, 1963), Upper Midwest Research and Development Council and the University of Minnesota, with the Twin Cities Metropolitan Planning Commission.

The report defines eight categories of trade centers in the Midwest and classifies more than 2200 business communities from the size of the Twin Cities to the smallest hamlet. Retail trade areas are defined for 92 of the major shopping centers. In them population trends, number and types of retail establishments, and number and size of smaller competing centers within each trade area are described. Data are given by individual place, by averages for each state and by region as a whole.

035 Bracey, H. E.

"Towns as Rural Service Centers--An Index of Centrality with Special Reference to Somerset," Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, 1953, 19, (1954), 95-105.

Two methods are used to measure rural service importance or centrality in Somerset, England. One method is the construction of an index of centrality for towns under 2,000 by deriving a scale of their equipment--the number of shops, services and professions they possess. The second method is the distribution of questionnaires to each village to find out which towns were used for what services. Results from the development of the scale indicated that a four item index maintains the same rank as a 15 item index and that questionnaire-survey method is more appropriate when determining the centrality of larger places.

036 Bracey, H. E.

"Some Aspects of Rural Depopulation in the United Kingdom," Rural Sociology, 23, (December, 1958), 385-391.

Reasons and effects of rural emigration are discussed with an emphasis on 1) worker mobility and promotion in agriculture, 2) diminishing availability of services with depopulation, and 3) mechanization and unemployment as nondirective areas of outward migration.

037 Bracey, H. E.

"English Central Villages: Identification, Distribution, and Functions," Lund Studies in Geography (Series B--Human Geography), No. 24, (1962), 169-181.

Orders of central villages are defined and their spatial distribution investigated. The kinds of provisions and the spacing of some of the villages of Someset indicate the existence and ordering of rural service centers subordinate to urban service centers used in the Bracey and Brush study. Central villages are arranged in three orders according to functional development. The range is from near-urban standards of town-like villages to 5, 6 or fewer shops of the smallest central villages.

038 Brenikov, Paul

"157 Varieties of Towns," Journal of the Town Planning Institute, 48, (September--October, 1962), 242-246.

1) Reviews the book British Towns which considered in a statistical manner economic differences found in large urban areas of England and Wales.

2) Comments to planners on the general value of statistical techniques and the advantages of a classification of towns based on unbias, quantitative characteristics.

039 Brown, Robert W.

"The Upsala Community: A Case Study in Rural Dynamics," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 57, (June, 1967), 267-300.

The study analyzes the sequential occupance patterns of the village of Upsala in central Minnesota and the service area comprising this small rural community. Various techniques are employed to illustrate and clarify the ways in which the community has been economically, socially and politically organized in terms of a service area. Details of occupance forms and functions, of material resources and of culture through time are indicated.

040 Brunner, Edmund deS.

Village Communities. New York: George H. Doran Co., 1927.

Part I summarized the results of a national study made by the Institute of Social and Religious Research on the agricultural village and its community; Part II contains individual studies of eight of the 140 villages surveyed. (564)

041 Brunner, Edmund deS.

"Do Villages Grow?," Rural Sociology, 1, (December, 1936), 506-509.

A discussion of the growth-decline controversy is undertaken by Gillette and Fry. It critiques Gillette's work and points out what controversies may stem from various interpretations of the data.

042 Brunner, Edmund deS.

"Village Growth 1940-1950," Rural Sociology, 16 (June, 1951), 111-118.

Returns from the 1950 census indicate that incorporated centers that in 1940 had been between 1000-2499 have grown--particularly villages which had been classified as medium or large. Median villages have been said to be important within the framework of the total rural non-farm population. However, small villages are found also to be growing, suggesting that a decline in farm population does not necessarily cause a decline in village population. Suburban and county seat town population changes are also analyzed.

043 Brunner, Edmund deS.

"The Small Village, 1940-1950," Rural Sociology, 17, (June, 1952), 127-131.

This is an examination of the growth and decline of villages of less than 1000 population, excluding suburban counties for the United States. Incorporated hamlets of less than 250 are reported to decline; gains in larger towns are found to be as great as in 1930-40; decline morever is found to be associated with changes in size of farms and types of towns.

044 Brunner, Edmund deS., and Hallenbeck, Wilbur C.

American Society: Urban and Rural Patterns. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1955.

The book included sections on: A. Expanding Human Relationships (family, neighborhood groups and community); B. Kinds of communities (American village, county seats, trading centers, centers between country and city and metropolitan communities); C. Function and structure of living communities; and D. Community development.

045 Brunner, Edmund deS., Hughes, Gwendolyn S., and Patten, Marjorie.

American Agricultural Villages. New York: George H. Doran Co., 1927.

This is a report of the 140 agricultural villages that were studied by the Institute of Social and Religious Research. Some of the chapter headings are "The Structure of the Village Community," "Village and Country Relations," "The Village as a Farm Service Station," "Village Social Organizations." (564)

046 Brunner, Edmund deS., and Lorge, Irving.

Rural Trends in Depression Years. New York: Columbia University Press, 1937.

This is the third in a series of studies of 140 agricultural villages. The first was made in 1923-24; the second in 1929-30. The present study outlines and discusses changes in population characteristics, communities, village-country relationships, institutions of trade, industry, banking, education, religion, and social life; the rise of adult education; and the question of relief.

047 Brunner, Edmund deS., and Kolb, John H.

Rural Social Trends. New York: McGraw-Hill Co., 1933.

Census material on rural population characteristics are analyzed for the years 1910, 1920, and 1930. Topic headings include: I. Recent changes in agriculture; II. Open country areas lose isolation and gain interdependence; III. Villages acquire greater stability and attempt to specialize; IV. Larger rural communities emerge; V. Rural-urban relations assume more importance; VI. Rural life in local and national policies.

048 Brunner, Edmund deS., and Smith, T. Lynn

"Village Growth and Decline 1930-1940," Rural Sociology, 9, (June, 1944), 103-115.

The growth of villages in farm lands may result from an increase in their number and an enlargement in the scope of their services to the farming population. Except for places less than 250 in population, over two-fifths of the villages in this study gained or lost less than 10 percent of their population between 1930-1940. A small city is defined as a center between 2500 and 10,000. Growth is measured by changes in size category.

049 Brush, John E.

"The Hierarchy of Central Places in Southwestern Wisconsin," Geographical Review, 43, (July, 1953), 380-402.

A treatment of central place theory is given in general and an application of it to southwestern Wisconsin in particular. The multiplicity of functions which distinguish towns as trade centers is found to be due to: aggregation of population; size of trade areas and ability to support specialized professional services; ability to offer goods and services solely for farmers that are not obtainable in smaller centers; and ability to attract commercial travelers and develop wholesale distribution. Brush delimits tributary areas by measuring traffic flows, and identifies the hierarchy on a functional basis. Town areas are found to be much greater in size than in Christaller's model and village influence less extensive than it would be if the true hexagonal system existed. (563)

050 Brush, J. E., and Bracey, H. E.

"Rural Service Centers in Southwestern Wisconsin and Southern England," The Geographical Review, 45, (October, 1955), 559-569.

The authors feel that "...the similarity of ties in distribution patterns in Wisconsin and England suggest that there are certain common spatial relationships in the hierarchy of rural service centers." Two orders of service centers are found to exist in both, spaced at about 21-mile and 8-10 mile intervals. A third and still lower order, spaced at 4-6 mile intervals also appear in both areas. It is suggested that the spatial hierarchy of central places is related to distance factors that have a cominant influence in areas of low relief and fairly uniform rural population distribution, despite differences in population density, economic functions, and social or political institutions." (563)

051 Burgess, Ernest W. (ed.)

Retirement Villages. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan (Division of Gerontology), 1961.

Retirement villages are discussed in five different ways: 1) types of retirement villages, 2) location and design, 3) operation and services, 4) financing, and 5) alternatives and perspectives to research and planning. As a collection of papers presented at a Conference for the American Society for the Aged, some discuss the experience of the retirement villages already in existence, some raise questions about their design and functioning and others suggest needed research to answer the questions.

052 Burns, Tom

"Village, Town and Suburb," Cambridge Journal, 4, (November, 1950), 96-105.

The process of change in the social pattern and social structure of the English village is analyzed from the early medieval village to the present suburb.

053 Burr, W. W.

Small Towns: An Estimate of Their Trade and Culture. New York: Macmillan, 1929.

Among the 22 chapters are the following: The pioneer American community; The ideal community; The community population problem; Enlarging the community; Importance of community institutions; Community business development; Ways in which community factors condition the activities of the school; The church in the new community; A community forecast.

054 Burr, W. W.

"Brilliant future for small towns foreseen: population shift and standard of living held to offset former effect of mobility and rural disease," Retailing, (August 16, 1930), 24.

055 Burshardt, A. F.

"The Location of River Towns in the Central Lowland of the United States," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 49, (September, 1959), 305-323.

Large river cities on the Mississippi are analyzed in terms of their location on the river, whether they are on wet or dry land, and how much distance there is between cities. The study concluded that the size of a city is functional to the development either of the region, crossroads, or river traffic.

056 Burt, Henry J.

Rural Community Trends. Columbia: Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bul. 161, 1931.

Report of the first year of a proposed continuous annual measurement of rural community status and trends. The type of community selected for study was the high school consolidated area, with the high school located in a village of moderate size. The following five major community interests were measured: public schools, health condition, utilities and public services, finance, wealth and trade, and civic and religious interests.

057 Buzenberg, Mildred E.

The Interrelationships of Region, Population Change, and Change in Number of Retail Firms in Selected Areas of Nonmetropolitan Kansas. Manhattan: Kansas Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 2, 1963.

The relationship between population change of those living in the open country or in places fewer than 2500 and the number and composition of retail stores in small towns is analyzed for some areas in Kansas. The conclusion reached was that larger towns with an increasing population are located in areas where opportunities are adequate for retail store business establishments.

058 Canon, Helen

Sizes of Purchasing Centers of New York Farm Families. Ithaca: New York Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 472, 1928. (564)

This study is concerned with the relationship between the buying habits of farm families in the open country and size and nearness of trade centers.

059 Carlyle, J.

"Villages are Dying--and Who Cares?," Nations Business, 19, (January, 1931), 23-26.

Factors that influence growth of trade centers at the expense of smaller hamlets are indicated. Factors that lead to hamlet decline are lack of inventory of modern apparel and equipment in retail stores, lack of advertisement and store up-keep; improvements in roads and communications with the urban world; and increased leisure time of farmers because of improved farm machinery and methods.

060 Carruthers, W. Ian

"A Classification of Service Centres in England and Wales," Geographical Journal, 123, (September, 1957), 371-385.

Town-country relationships in England and Wales are analyzed particularly for those places in which these relationships are centered. The amount and type of traffic into any town was used as an index for assessing the importance and extent of its local relationships. Carruthers criticized Green's Local Assessibility map and produces evidence to support Losh's contention of functional differentiation of centers at any level of the hierarchy.

061 Carter, Harold

The Towns of Wales: A Study in Urban Geography. Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1965.

The following is the content division of this book:

I. Phases of town growth: Relationship between function, position and site
    1. pre-nuclei
    2. Norman genesis
    3. Welsh towns in Norman times
    4. industrial revolution and genesis of towns
II. Functions of Welsh towns
    1. functional classification
    2. urban hierarchy and urban spheres
    3. population of Welsh towns
III. Morphology of Welsh towns

062 Chisholm, Michael

"Have English Villages a Future?," Geographical Magazine, 35, (September, 1962), 243-252.

For English villages to have a future, the character of the rural community must change--by planning the readjustment of land holdings, introducing industry to remote areas, remolding and developing some villages as service centers, selecting by legislation certain villages for growth and assistance with building activities as well as water and sewerage services. The need for existence and planning stems from the decrease in self-sufficiency of the rural areas.

063 Chittick, Douglas

Growth and Decline of South Dakota Trade Centers, 1901-1951. Brookings: South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 448, 1955.

This bulletin studies the relationships between trade centers and

This bulletin studies the relationships between trade centers and their trade and service areas with respect to changes in population, transportation, merchandising, agricultural technology, and some social services, like schools. A trade center is defined as any population center with at least one business. The size classes used are: 1-49 (hamlet), 250-499 (village), 500-999 (small town), 1,000-2,499 (large town), and 2,500 and over (city). Results indicated that the number of trade centers declined with the decline in rural farming but the number of trade centers classified as cities increased.

064 Chittick, Douglas

"The Future of the Small Town," *South Dakota Farm and Home Research,* 7, (Summer, 1961), 16-20.

Trends of towns that were under 1,000 and between 1,000 and 2,499 between 1950-1960 are compared with the trends of towns of the same size classes from 1930-50. The "town" categories of the rural-nonfarm segment are also compared with the rural-farm and urban segments for changes in population from 1950-1960. Hypotheses regarding changes in economic (trade) and social (age composition of the population) characteristics of the towns are tested.

065 Christaller, Walter

Central Places in Southern Germany. Translated by Carlisle W. Baskin, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966.

066 Cohen, Lois K., and Schuh, G. Edward

Job Mobility and Migration in a Middle Income Small Town with a Comparison to High and Low Income Communities. Lafayette: Indiana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 763, 1963.

The relationship between job mobility and migration in three Indiana rural communities is examined. Job mobility referred to a change in type of employment; migration to movement from one community to another. Dual mobility referred to both types.

067 Colladay, M.

"The Passing of the American Village," *Commonweal*, 56, (1952, 363-364.

The role of the small town in the past and future of American society is discussed. Its decline and proposed absence from the "vitality" of the American scene is emphasized.

068 Colledge, R. G., Rushton, G., and Clark, W. A. V.

"Some Spatial Characteristics of Iowa's Dispersed Farm Population and Their Implications for the Grouping of Central Place Functions," *Economic Geography*, 42, (July, 1966), 261-273.

This is an examination of some spatial characteristics of consumer behavior and a comparison of the results with other central place research based on the frequency of functions in trade center. Characteristics under study: 1) distance traveled to the town for maximum purchase of thirty-three goods and services, 2) distance traveled to the town of nearest purchase for the same goods and services.

069 Converse, Paul D.

The Automobile and the Village Merchant, Urbana: University of Illinois Bureau of Business Research Bulletin No. 19, 1928.

070 Converse, Phillip D., and Russell, Richard J.

"Why City Workers Live in Agricultural Villages," Urbana: University of Illinois, *Current Economic Comment*, 12, (August, 1950), 37-46.

The purposes of this research are to determine 1) to what extent the agricultural villages in East Central Illinois have become residential suburbs of larger towns, 2) why workers in large towns live in villages, 3) how they like village life, and 4) how the place of employment affects their shopping habits. A survey of the territory in East Central Illinois that contains 118 villages which had a population between 200-2,500 in 1940 was made. Twenty-nine of the villages were randomly selected for this study.

071 Conway, Freda

"The Industrial Structure of Towns," Manchester School, 21, (May, 1953), 154-164.

An approach is proposed for planning towns by basing town planning on the interrelationships of size of industry, degree of self-sufficiency attained by industry and, the nature of its exports or economic functions. Indicators of each may be the following: 1) % employed in industry (male, female), 2) $\frac{\text{number employed in service industry}}{\text{number employed in nonservice industry}}$, 3) multifunction towns.

072 Cottrell, W. F.

"Death by Dieselization: A Case Study in the Reaction to Technological Change," American Sociological Review, 16, (June, 1951), 358-365.

This is a case study of Caliente, a town disrupted by the dieselization of the railroads. The purposes of the study are to examine a community confronted with radical change in its basic economic institutions and to trace the effects of this change throughout the social structure. The effect of the changes of the economic base and social structure on the attitudes and values of the people in the community also are evaluated.

073 Crichton, Ruth

Commuter's Village. David and Charles. (Distributed by Macdonald and Co.): England.

A questionnaire is given to people in Stratified Martimer, England. The results provide information about management aspects of village life--including people's attitudes toward local government and village cliques. High regard for the reputation of the community is one of the forces that is found to hold the small village together.

074 Davis, C. M.

"Cities and Towns of the High Plains of Michigan," Geographical Review, 28, (October, 1938), 664-673.

The settlement and communication patterns that were produced by the lumbering activity in the high plains of Michigan are analyzed. Explained especially are how towns grew and declined with the lumbering activity.

075 Deming, George H.

"Metro and Little Places: Changes are Foreseen in the Future Role of Smaller Units in Developing Urban Consensus," National Civic Peview, 50, (June, 1961), 304-308.

This is a short article giving an assessment of the role of local governments 1) as corporate citizens of the metropolitan area, 2) as service agencies, and 3) as regional planning agencies.

076 Denune, Perry P.

Some Town-Country Relations in Union County, Ohio. Columbus: The Ohio State University Department of Sociology and the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperating, Sociology Series-No. 1, June, 1924.

Interviews with farm people and villagers in Union County are analyzed to determine their underlying attitudes toward one another and the various ways in which they express their attitudes in the ordinary social and economic life of the communities.

077 Denune, Perry P.

"The Social and Economic Relations of the Farmers with the Towns in Pickaway County, Ohio," Columbus: Ohio State University Bureau of Business Research Monograph, 9, 1927.

078 Doerflinger, Jon A.

Geographic and Residential Distribution of Iowa's Population and Change, 1950-1960. Ames: Iowa State University, Department of Economics and Sociology, 1962.

This report develops a picture of the present distribution of population within the state, and examines the recent (1950-60) changes which have contributed to this distribution. It is divided into two parts:

1) Total population of Iowa's counties,
2) Distribution according to size of place and rural-urban residence.

Evidence indicated that two factors influenced the rate of growth of Iowa's incorporated places; size of place, and location of place with respect to metropolitan center (25 mile radius).

079 Doerflinger, Jon A., and Robinson, Jeffery

The Impact of Population Change on Rural Community Life: The Government, Health and Welfare Systems. Ames: Iowa State University, June, 1963.

This is a discussion of the changes that have occurred over time in the three broad levels of local government: township, municipal, and county. Health and welfare organizations of the county unit and their changes or nonchanges over time are also included.

080 Douglass, Harlan Paul

The Little Town. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1927.

Chapter titles are as follows: The little town; The town's relationships and prospects; The town's country; The town's people; The town's possibilities; Institutions--the town's possibilities; Structural fundamentals--the town's possibilities; Ideals--the town's tools; The town's program. (564)

081 Duncan, Otis Dudley

"Fertility of the Village Population in Pennsylvania, 1940," Social Forces, 28, (March, 1950), 304-309.

The relationships between fertility (using the "fertility ratio") and 1) village size, 2) location (urbanization), 3) type of farming area in which the village is located and 4) average monthly housing, are analyzed for incorporated places under 2500 in 1940 in Pennsylvania. The factors are taken up one by one and in various combinations.

082 Duncan, Otis Dudley, and Albert J. Reiss, Jr.

Social Characteristics of Urban and Rural Communities, 1950. New York: John Wiley, 1956.

Four factors are studied as "independent variables" or "determinants of differences among communities." These are size of community, spatial organization of communities, community growth and decline, and functional specialization of communities. A fifth factor, regional location, is regarded as a "control factor." Population characteristics given in the 1950 U. S. Census of Population are regarded as dependent variables and are related to the independent variables in the book's analysis of rural and urban communities. Chapter 10 especially considers the village population.

083 Edwards, A. D.

Beaverdam: A Rural Community in Transition. Blackburg: Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 340, 1942.

Patterns of structure and functioning in a rural community of Hanover County, Virginia, with emphasis on the transition from pre-civil-war plantation economy to present conditions. (564)

084 Engleston, Nathaniel

Villages and Village Life, with Hints for Their Improvement. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1878.

Among the chapters the following are relevant to research on small towns:

Chapter II. Discussion and comparison of town and country.
III. Discussion of the effects on the country and on the city of country depopulation.
IV. Discussion of the causes of overpopulation in towns.
V. Comments on the dullness and nondullness of the country.

085 Emory, S. T.

"Topography and Towns of the Carolina Piedmont," Economic Geography, 12, (January, 1936), 91-97.

Transportation patterns--how they were set up by early means and how they have changed over time--are studied in terms of their effect on the spatial distribution of towns in the Carolina Piedmont. The persistence of transportation patterns on the distribution of towns in the overall regional development of the area is emphasized. Also discussed are some of the physical, geographic and social aspects of the area.

086 Ensminger, Douglas, and Longmore, T. Wilson

"Rural Trade Areas and Villages," in: Carl C. Taylor and others, Rural Life in the United States. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1949, 78-91.

Some characteristics of special types of villages--particularly the agricultural trading center--are pointed out. Trends of favorable locations for industrial decentralization or residence for commuters are also noted.

This chapter includes a discussion on the stability of the village and a classification of villages by size and function.

087 Ericson, Mary Alice, and Associates

"A Separate Census Tabulation of American Villages," Rural Sociology, 23, (June, 1958), 202-206.

The identification of Minnesota places between 500-1,000 population for 1960 based on size in 1950 was estimated to determine whether a U. S. Census tabulation of small places is useful to social scientists. A discussion of its usefulness in terms of the placement of the village in the rural-urban continuum is emphasized.

088 Ericson, Mary Alice, (et.al.)

"Some Demographic Characteristics of Minnesota Villages in 1950," Minnesota Academy of Science, Proceedings, 27, (1959), 59-67.

Sex ratios and other demographic measures for Minnesota villages are developed from the 1950 Census data. A village is defined as a place between 250-2,500 inhabitants; the sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females times 100. Results are compared to those found when state population data are used for the base.

089 Fanelli, A. Alexander, and Pedersen, Harald A.

Growth Trends of Mississippi Population Centers, 1900-1950. State College: Mississippi State College, Social Science Research Center, Community series, 10, 1956.

090 The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, "The Declining Small Town," Business Conditions, (May, 1959), 11-16.

091 Fletcher, Henry J.

"The Doom of the Small Town," Forum, 19, (April, 1895), 214-223.

092 Folse, C. L.

"Growth and Decline of Illinois Villages, 1950 to 1960," University of Illinois, Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 6, (January, 1966), 11-16.

This study examines the changes in the number of villages and the rates of growth of different sized villages in Illinois between 1950 and 1960. The relationships between patterns of growth of villages of different sizes and their locations are indicated. A village is defined as an incorporated place of less than 2500 population.

093 Folse, C. L., and W. W. Riffe

Changes in Rural Population Centers in Illinois, 1950 to 1960. Urbana: University of Illinois, Department of Agricultural Economics, Reference Sheet, August 9, 1961.

The population change of rural centers less than 2,500 in the 1950-1960 decade is considered in terms of growth, decline and effects of size. Also discussed is the changing rate of this size center.

094 Foscue, E. J.

"Gatlinburg: A Mountain Community," Economic Geography, 21, (July, 1945), 192-205.

This is a case study of the effects of a transportation network on the development of an isolated mountain community into a resort town. It is an historical-geographical study that demonstrates man's changing adaptation to his physical environment over a 140 year time period.

095 Fry, C. Luther

A Census Analysis of American Villages. New York: Institute of Social and Religious Research, 1925.

An analysis of the 1920 census is made on 177 villages between 249 and slightly above 2,500. Villages are tabulated by region and the following factors are identified for each: percent non-white, percent inhabitants foreign born, sex ratio, age distribution, marital status, school attendance, employment over 10 years, occupations of village inhabitants.

096 Fry, C. Luther

American Villagers. New York: George H. Doran Co., 1926.

This is a study of the number, nature, distinguishing peculiarities, and functions of village residents.

The social composition of the rural population of the United States is described by Luther S. Cressman in the appendix. (564)

097 Fuguitt, Glenn V.

Growing and Declining Villages in Wisconsin, 1950-1960. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Population Series Bulletin, 8, 1964.

Population changes in Wisconsin villages are viewed from two perspectives: 1) changes in number of places, total population, and population size groups; 2) growth or decline by individual place. A village is defined as an incorporated place less than 2500. Factors found to be associated with growth or decline are 1) size of the village in 1950, 2) a larger community within 30 miles and 3) growth of non-village county population.

098 Fuguitt, Glenn V.

"The Small Town in Rural America," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 3, (Spring, 1965), 19-26.

The future of the small town is said to be tied up with the processes of urbanization and population redistribution. Hence, if population trends continue, most villages in areas where population is concentrating will grow. Some may become cities; some may change functions and become "dormitory" communities; while some may become trade and service centers for the open country non-farm population.

099 Fuguitt, Glenn V.

"The Growth and Decline of Small Towns as a Probability Process," American Sociological Review, 30, (June, 1965), 403-411.

The growth and decline of indivdual places and changes in size categories over time are considered simultaneously by an approach based on the finite Malkov chain model. The universe used in this study is all incorporated towns in Wisconsin during the period 1880-1960.

100 Fuguitt, Glenn V.

"Trends in Unincorporated Places, 1950-1960," Demography, 2, (1965), 363-371.

This paper examines trends in the number and distribution of unincorporated places from 1950-1960. Their place in the changing settlement patterns of the United States population is evaluated.

101 Fuguitt, Glenn V.

"County Seat Status as a Factor in Small Town Growth and Decline," Social Forces, 44, (December, 1965), 245-251.

Using the time period, 1940-60, the hypothesis that county seat towns are more likely to grow than other small towns is tested in the non-metropolitan areas outside New England. Size of place, location near larger cities and region are used as control variables.

102 Fuguitt, Glenn V., and Deeley, N. A.

"Retail Service Patterns and Small Town Population Change: A Replication of Hassinger's Study," Rural Sociology, 31, (March, 1966), 53-63.

This study replicates Hassinger's work on the association between the small town's position in a retail service hierarchy and its population change over a decade. In this study, small towns in Wisconsin between 1950-1960 are the unit of analysis.

Because of the possible shortcomings in Hassinger's seven-item scale, a ten-item scale is developed from a sample of the Wisconsin places to indicate the retail service hierarchy.

103 Fuguitt, Glenn V., and Thomas, Donald W.

"Small Town Growth in the United States: An Analysis by Size, Class, and by Place," Demography, 3, (1966), 513-527.

Changes in incorporated places under 10,000 in the United States during the 1940-60 period are analyzed distinguishing between changes in population size classes and changes in places grouped by initial size. Balance sheets for size classes under 1,000, 1,000-2,500 and 2,500-10,000 are made to divide the five increases by size class into: 1) growth of places staying in the class, 2) net shifts of growing towns into and out of the class, 3) net shifts of declining towns into and out of the class, 4) addition of new places, 5) disappearance of places during the time period. Separate tabulations are made by metropolitan location, region and decade.

104 Galpin, Charles J.

The Social Anatomy of an Agrcultural Community. Madison: Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bul. 34, 1915.

The place of the village or small city in the life of a farmer and his family is analyzed by a survey of Walworth County, Wisconsin. Various types of trade areas and the agricultural community are delineated. Some "rurban" problems are also discussed.

105 Gillette, John M.

Rural Sociology. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1922.

Partial contents: Chapter 2, the Development of Rural Society; Chapter 7, Types of Rural Communities; Chapter 18-19, the School and Education; Chapter 20, Rural Churches and Religion; Chapter 27-28, Rural Non-farm Aggregations; Chapter 29, Town-Country Relations; Chapter 34, Resident Rural Leadership; Chapter 35, Community Building.

Chapter 21, which does not appear in later editions, discusses declining villages in America. It provides reasons for considering villages as units of analyses, the declining village population, causes of decline, general conditions of villages, and directions toward improvement of village conditions.

106 Gillette, J. M.

"Declining Villages of America and the Function of Communication in Their Improvement," Fourth National Country Life Conference, Proceedings, 4, (1923), 28-35.

Gillette points out some causes of village decline, the relationships between villages and surrounding countryside, and possible remedial measures for village decline. (564)

107 Gillette, J. M., and Reinhardt, James M.

Problems of a Changing Social Order. New York: American Book Co., 1942. (Chapter 7).

Chapter 7 includes the following subtitles: village situation and perspective; classes and functions of villages; comparative increase among rural population; decline among villages, causes and remedies of village decline; and village improvement.

108 Gilmore, Harlan

Transportation and the Growth of Cities. Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1953.

This study theorizes that the functions which a specific community performs depend on 1) the type of economic and social system of which it is a part, 2) the role it plays in the division of labor (functions) in that system.

The first three chapters trace the history of the major transportation systems in Europe and America. They also describe several transport systems in chronological order in the historical development of Europe and America. Economic characteristics of each system are included. Chapter 4 analyzes the most relevant features of the social system associated with each economic system; Chapter 5 analyzes the types of towns under these systems; and Chapter 6 indicates some of the changes that take place in community patterns due to modern human transit inventions. The last chapter includes a scaled list of modern American traditions related to rural areas, urban areas and rural-urban relations.

109 Glynn, Jerome, Labovitz, Sanford, and Stouse, Constance

"Population Growth in the Small Urban Places of Texas," Texas Business Review, 35, (November, 1961).

110 Goldthwait, J. W.

"A Town That Has Gone Downhill," The Geographical Review, 17, (October, 1927), 527-552.

This is a case study of the declining population in the Grafton County, New Hampshire township of Lyme.

Goldthwait determines the extent of maximum settlement, the shifts of Lyme's population through three successive 30 year periods, and the extent of its depopulation in 1925. Maps are used as the method of analysis.

111 Gras, N.S. B., and Gras, Ethel C.

The Economic and Social History of an English Village. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1930.

A detailed historical study of Crawley, Hampshire, England, is made from the earliest possible records existing for the town--about the Celtic period--to 1930. The presentation is divided into two parts: the first is a summary of the trends and life over the time period; the second is a list of the documentary accounts attained on Crawley which were used to present the history of the village.

112 Hallenbeck, Wilbur C.

American Urban Communities. New York: Harper, 1951.

This book is divided into seven parts, each representing a phase of the study of American Urban Communities. The table of contents listed the following parts: I. The Rise of American Cities; II. External Interrelationships of Cities; III. Form and Structure of Cities; IV. Organized Life in Cities; V. Patterns of Urban Structure; VI. People in Cities, and VII. Cities and the Future.

The introduction includes a series of hypotheses around which the material of the book is formulated and lists the assumptions upon which the point of view of the book is based.

113 Harden, Warren R.

"Social and Economic Effects of Community Size," Rural Sociology, 25, (June, 1960), 204-211.

An examination of 116 small communities in Central Illinois indicated that their ability to provide citizens with adequate goods and services is closely related to their ability to hold population. Purpose was to determine what similarities, if any, existed among small communities and to what extent relationship could be found between population, goods and services, distance from larger centers and sales tax collections.
Period: 1910-1950
Communities: 0-4,500

114 Hare, S. Herbert

"American Small Towns: Longview, Washington," Town-Planning Review, 16, (December, 1935), 279-286.

This is a descriptive case study of one of the very few planned American cities. It discusses the origin, location, topography, major features of the transportation plan, parks, schools, major buildings, control of property, and use and growth of the city.

115 Hart, J. F., and Salisbury, N. E.

"Population Change in Middle Western Villages: A Statistical Approach," Association of American Geographers Annals, 55, (March, 1965), 140-160.

The population of many Midwestern villages is increasing despite the loss of central place functions. Proximity to a large city is more influential than population as a factor explaining the increase of the village population; however, the phenomenon is too complex to accept as a "final" explanation. The village is defined as an incorporated center less than 1,000 population that in 1960 is outside Urbanized Areas. From 1870-1960, the average population has been declining steadily only in the villages of less than 250 people.

116 Harvey N.

"The Village," New Statesmen and Nation, 38, (December 17-24, 1949), 720-1, 751-2; (Discussion), 39, (January 7, 21-28, 1950), 12, 66, 100.

This is an attempt to uncover the mythology surrounding villages. It sets forth the old concept of the village of pre-industrial days and deliberates on the effects of industrialization on new villages.

Part II includes village changes and development through the 19th and 20th centuries. Village development is said to exclude the upper mobility of farm laborers.

Discussion: Gooch refutes the statements on the lack of status mobility of the farmer and states that there have been prestigious increases in status by farm workers.

Harvey refutes Gooch in a second discussion for misinterpreting his comments on farm laborers; Harvey said he meant that the agricultural ladder has not changed.

Scofield, however, refutes Harvey in a third discussion on his generalizations regarding agricultural laborers by referring to facts based on agricultural laws and statistics.

117 Hassinger, Edward

"The Relationship of Trade Center Population Change to Distance from Larger Centers in an Agricultural Area," Rural Sociology, 22, (June, 1957), 131-136.

The relationship between 1940-50 population change of smaller trade centers in Southern Minnesota, and the distance of the smaller centers from large ones, is examined by means of locating small centers in zones according to their distance from centers of 2,000 population or larger. The centers of 2,000 plus were found to inhibit the population growth of the nearest surrounding centers. When size of trade centers was controlled, distance from larger centers remained a factor in the growth patterns.

118 Hassinger, Edward

"The Relationship of Retail-Service Patterns to Trade-Center Population Change," Rural Sociology, 22, (September, 1957), 235-340.

A classification of agricultural trade centers according to the complexity of types of retail services is made with a Guttman scale. Centers are ordered according to the cumulative complexity of types of retail services. Service patterns were found to be related to population changes of the centers.

119 Hayes, Augustus, W.

Some Factors in Town and Country Relationships, New Orelans: Tulane University of Louisiana, Dept. of Sociology and the U.S. Dept. of Agr. Res. Bul. September, 1922.

A study of seven communities and service centers in Louisiana. This study shows that the position of a tradesman in an agricultural trading center involves typical social and trade relationships with farmers, merchants and townspeople. Trade basins in each center are drawn with church zones, high school zones, library zones and hospital and newspaper areas.

120 Hayes, Wayland Jackson, and Netbou, Anthony

The Small Community Looks Ahead. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1947.

Table of Centents: The small community in new perspective, the structure and functions of small communities; the process of community evolution; community life and leadership; techniques and tools of creative leadership; the planning process in Tennessee Valley communities; the university and the small community; citizen's workshops; small communities--whither bound?

The book is designed to help persons understand the nature of community life and the essential processes by which it may be developed.

It is concerned with the nature of communities--how they come to be and how they change. Because the book deals in the main with small community life throughout the United States, case studies or data are used only as illustrations of the phenomena.

No size was given for a definition of small community. However, communities under 50,000, were said to provide greater opportunities for more direct popular participation than larger communities.

121 Herbert, D. T.

"Approach to the Study of the Town as a Central Place," The Sociological Review, 9, (November, 1961), 273-292.

A technique to analyze a town as a central place (not Christaller's terminology) is to determine the Ground Floor Space and Gross Rateable Value date for the Central Business District.

122 Herron, Ima H.

The Small Town in American Literature. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1939.

By a historical--geographical approach, the progression of the small town--and its prototype, the village--are traced through American literature. Herron proposed to demonstrate through discussions, notes and bibliographical aids that the small town has long interested America's best writers.

123 Hicks, Granville

Small Town. New York: Macmillan Co., 1946.

A descriptive account of the life and activities in a township of New York State as observed and participated in by the author during a period of more than ten years. (564)

124 Hill, Forrest F., Johnson, Hugh A., and Rush, Donald R.

Erin: The Economic Characteristics of a Rural Town in Southern New York. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1943.

A study of a township in which full-time agriculture for rural residents was replaced by part-time farm business and urban employment.

125 Hirsch, G. P.

"The Expansion of Country Towns," Town and Country Planning, 19, (May, 1951), 210-214.

This is both a scientific and practical analysis of the economic reasons for the decline of country towns and the possible means for integrating the needs of the rural areas with the need for dispersal of population from over-crowded cities.

126 Hoagland, H. E.

"The Movement of Rural Population in Illinois," The Journal of Political Economy, 20, (November, 1912), 913-927.

The second part of the article considers the relative decrease of village population in Illinois from 1900-1910. It points out the necessity to check population change by size and by place. A table is also given for changes in relative population density. The Illinois villages are classified according to the number of rural routes and number of rural post offices centered in each village.

127 Hobbs, Daryl J., and Campbell, Rex R.

"Traffic Flow and Population Change--Missouri Towns and Cities," Business and Government Review, 8, (May-June, 1967), 5-11.

The intercensal population change rates for 1950-1960 are compared for towns located on and off federal highways. Distance of towns from major cities was controlled.

128 Hodge, Gerald

"The Prediction of Trade Center Viability in the Great Plains," The Regional Science Association Papers, 15, (1965), 87-115.

Modifications in the patterns of trade centers in the Province of Saskatchewan in the Northern Plains are analyzed. Five hypotheses are tested on 473 trade centers using factor analysis. Factors considered: number and distance between centers, spacing of centers, effect of largercenters, urban size, farm size, urban density.

129 Hodge, Gerald

"Do Villages Grow? -- Some Perspectives and Predictions," Rural Sociology, 31, (June, 1966), 183-196.

An examination of the literature on villages reveals little theory but insight into hypothesis formulation, according to Hodge. Recent studies in Saskatchewan, Ontario, and Prince Edward Island, for example, demonstrate the existence of several regular relationships in the growth of a center, its retail service level and its location.

130 Hodgkin, E.

"Too Small Village," Spectator, 183, (September 23, 1949), 382.

Hodgkin reviews 1) the historical geographical aspects of the village, 2) its changes due to war, 3) the impact of national planning on it, 4) the question of "community," and 5) the reaction of the people to "loss of village" and "progress."

131 Hoffer, C. R.

A Study of Town-Country Relationships, East Lansing: Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 181, 1928.

Town-country relationships are studied from the standpoint of their effect on community organization. (564)

132 Hoffer, C. R.

"Services in Rural Trade Centers," Social Forces, 10, (October, 1931), 66-71.

Hoffer discusses the following types of services offered by rural trade centers: retail, marketing, financial, professional, municipal, educational, and general social services. (564)

133 Hoffer, C. R.

Changes in the Retail and Service Facilities of Rural Trade Centers in Michigan, 1900 and 1930. East Lansing: Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 261, 1935.

Population data for 380 incorporated rural trade centers under 10,000 are analyzed. Decline in center population is accompanied by the decline of the rural population of the surrounding area. It is pointed out that good roads favor trade center increase, and population changes suggest increasing specialization among rural trade centers.

134 Hoffer, C. R.

"The Farmer's Trading Facilities," Rural America, 14, (February, 1936), 28-29.

The importance of the small rural trade center in community activities and services is discussed. It is proposed that rural trade centers will never die despite their recent population decline. The reasoning was based on the fact that small towns serve a necessary function in rural social organization.

135 Hoffer, C. R., and Cawood, Margaret

Services of Institutions and Organizations in Town-Country Communities. East Lansing: Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 208, 1931.

An analysis is made of the attendance at voluntary meetings held in 10 Michigan town-country communities of various sizes in the course of a year. Sponsorship, programs, and other aspects of the town-country community activities are discussed. (564)

136 Hoffsommer, Harold C.

Relation of Cities and Larger Villages to Changes in Rural Trade and Social Areas in Wayne County, New York. Ithaca: New York Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 582, 1934.

The status of villages of different sizes are analyzed. With respect to economic services, small villages of 500 population or less have suffered more than larger ones from the competition of cities. With respect to social status, small villages have retained their social standing better than the larger villages.

137 Hoiberg, Otto G.

Exploring the Small Community. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1955.

Part I deals with the processes (or essentials) significantly related to community improvement programs. This part includes the following sections: 1) understanding the small community, 2) community planning--the concept, the practice, 3) coordinating community activities, 4) diminishing social cleavages, and 5) leadership development.

Part II attends to the specific problem areas of communities primarily located in agricultural regions. It offers solutions that have been tried in other areas. Problem areas are 1) business and industry, 2) community recreation, 3) church, 4) local government, 5) medical care, 6) cultural opportunities, 7) beautification, and 8) the small community as a social frontier.

138 Hoiberg, Otto G.

"Accent on Social Philosophy, In an Urban Age; The Predicament of the Small Town," Adult Leadership, 14, (May, 1965), 24.

Hoiberg offers four suggestions for a positive social philosophy for communities that are declining. They include: 1) a reminder that the essence of community is in human relationships, 2) learning to accept the fact that one's community is becoming a part of a "larger community," 3) recognizing the need for planning in the small community, and 4) keeping the community spirit and cooperative endeavor at a high level.

139 Holik, John S.

Population Change of Missouri Towns, 1890-1960. Columbia: Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 821, 1964.

140 Holloway, Robert J.

A City is more than People: A Study of 15 Minnesota Communities. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, Studies in Economics and Business, 17, 1954.

Fifteen Minnesota Communities that grew from 1880-1950 to over 10,000 population are studied. It was found that these cities served as markets, shopping and amusement centers and centers of professional, religious, and other services for their surrounding areas. Several were special function cities. Trends indicated that cities of comparable size that differed in their rates of growth or decline also differed in their characteristics of age, education, percent foreign-born, income, and employment.

141 Holmes, Roy H.

"Farm-Urban Conflict in the Village," Rural Sociology, 7, (September, 1942), 340-341.

This article is a Holmes retort to the T.L. Smith article, "The Role of the Village in American Rural Sociology," Rural Sociology, 1942. He disagrees, for example, with Smith's point that the village is the medium whereby rural and urban differences have contact, conflict and resolution. Holmes states that people's ways of life determine their values. Farmers and urbanized villagers, he concludes, therefore, have unlike ways of life that prohibit any true community feeling between them.

142 Jenkins, David Ross

Growth and Decline of Agricultural Villages. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1940.

This study investigates factors that influence population changes in agricultural villages. The effects of village growth and decline on community and institutional organizations are carefully drawn in this analysis.

143 Jones, Emrys

Towns and Cities. London: Oxford University Press, 1966.

The problem of defining a town and undertaking its study from different frames of reference is set forth in the first chapter. Discussed also are problems of the meaning of urbanization, the extent of urbanization in the world and the historical development of the western city. Classifications of cities and inter-relationships between city and region were developed with the idea of seeking broad generalizations about "cities as a whole."

144 Jones, Stephen B.

"Mining and Tourist Towns in the Canadian Rockies," Economic Geography, 9, (October, 1933), 368-378.

This study is a comparison and contrast of two towns in close proximity that have different economic bases. The effects of a town's economic base on the physical, social and economic resources of the town are analyzed.

145 Junek, Oscar W.

Isolated Communities, A Study of a Labrador Fishing Village. New York: American Book Co., 1937.

This book is a case study of Blanc Sablon, an isolated Labrador fishing village. The cultural patterns of the residents of Blanc Sablon are compared with the cultural patterns of the city inhabitants of Quebec. The comparison is based on similarities in folk community characteristics.

146 Kaufman, Harold F., and Cole, Lucy W.

Size of Trade Center and Development Programs. State College: Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 618, 1961.

The purpose of this study, according to Kaufman and Cole, is to determine the relationship between the size of a population center and the degree and nature of participation undertaken by a community in specific development programs. From an analysis of their involvement in the Hometown Development Program, communities with the greatest adaptability to development programs were found to be in the 1,000 to 10,000 population range. Participation in development programs and population growth are directly related due to the need for small centers to find means of survival.

147 Kendall, Diana

"Portraits of a Disappearing Village," Sociologia Ruralis, 3, (1963), 157-165.

This is a description of some of the social and economic conditions of an English village that has been steadily declining in population since 1870. Comments are made on the more obvious reasons for its decline. In addition, suggestions are offered for the function of small communities in a densely populated country like England.

148 Kenkel, William F.

"The Impact of Population Change on Rural Community Life: The Church System," Ames: Iowa State University of Science and Technology, (June, 1963).

A study of the effect of population change on churches in rural communities concludes that in communities with great population change there are: 1) rapid turnovers of church leadership, 2) increased cooperation among country ministers, 3) few capital improvements in church facilities, 4) two to three times as many churches in counties than are really needed, 5) passive acceptance by churches of declining membership, lower budgets, and other effects of out-migration.

149 King, Leslie J.

"A Multivariate Analysis of the Spacing of Urban Settlements in the U. S.," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 51,(June, 1961), 222-233.

150 King, Leslie J.

"Discriminatory Analysis of Urban Growth Patterns in Ontario and Quebec, 1951-1961," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 57, (September, 1957), 566-578.

151 Kohls, R. L.

Farmer's Behavior and Decisions in Purchasing Farm Supplies. Lafayette: Indiana Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bul. 749, 1962.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the possible relationships between a farmer's type of farm operation and his personal characteristics, such as shopping behavior, decision-making and attitudes toward purchasing.

The findings indicated that a farmer does most of his shopping within a five mile radius of his farm and at a variety of centers.

152 Kohn, Clyde F.

"Differential Population Growth of Incorporated Municipalities in the Chicago Suburban Region," Illinois Academy of Science, Transactions, 49, (1956), 85-91.

The purposes of the paper are to present rates of population growth of municipalities in the Chicago suburban region for the past five years, and to note differences in their growth patterns.

153 Kolb, J. H.

Service Relations of Town and Country. Madison: Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bul. 58, 1923.

This is a study of the service relationships between the farmer and the town in areas of eastern Dane County, the Elkhorn area in Walworth County, and the Waupaca area in Waupaca County, Wisconsin. (564)

154 Kolb, J. H.

Service Institutions for Town and Country. Madison: Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bul. 66, 1925.

Three service institutions--the high school, the library, and the hospital--are analyzed in case studies of eight Wisconsin towns of Arcadia, Barron, Elkhorn, Fennimore, Medford, Mt. Horeb, Tomahawk, and Waupaca. Community relationships of these service institutions are studied in terms of their efficiency of operation and distribution of costs.

155 Kolb, J. H.

Emerging Rural Communities; Group Relations in Rural Society; A Review of Wisconsin Research in Action. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1959.

This study analyzes neighborhoods--their characteristics, conditions associated with their continuance, functions and importance to families. Emerging town-country relationships and their changes in social institutions are also discussed. The basis for this research was Wisconsin studies of Dane County, studies of Otsego County, New York, and Boone County, Missouri.

156 Kolb, J. H., and Brunner, Edmund deS.

A Study of Rural Society. 3rd ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1946.

Partial contents: Part 3, Group relationships--chapter 12, country neighborhoods; chapter 13, agricultural villages and small towns; chapter 14, rural communities; chapter 16, rural-urban relationships; Part 4, Institutional arrangements--chapter 18, education and the schools; chapter

21, religion and the rural church; chapter 22, recreation and cultural activities; chapter 25, local government and social institutions.

157 Kolb, J. H., and Day, Leroy J.

Interdependence in Town and Country Relations in Rural Society. Madison: Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bul. 172, 1950.

An analysis is made of town and country relations in Walworth county between 1947-1948. The findings are compared with those made by two earlier studies which had the same purpose. One was done by Galpin in 1911-1913 and the other by Kolb and Polson in 1929-1930.

158 Kolb, J. H., and Polson, R. H.

Trends in Town-Country Relations. Madison: Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bul. 117, 1933.

This is a restudy of Galpin's town-country relations study of 1911 in Walworth County, Wisconsin. (564)

159 Korn, Arthur

History Builds the Town. London: Lund, Humphries, 1953.

This book aims to answer the questions: what is a town, what focuses govern its birth, growth and decline, what determines its structure, how have in history a variety of towns developed differing in function, structure and components. The last chapter provides principles for planning contemporary towns.

160 Kristjanson, Leo F.

Population Trends in the Incorporated Centers of Saskatchewan 1926-1961. University of Saskatchewan, Center for Community Studies, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, 1963.

Long-term (1926-61) and short-term (1951-61) trends in the population of 470 incorporated centers in Saskatchewan are examined. Three variables which may affect the survival of a center are tested:
1. the past population change, which is both an indicator of potential change and a factor determining rate of change; 2. the location of growing, stable, and declining centers as a factor in population change; 3. the age structure of the population.

161 Kuehnelt, L. E.

"Cities and Towns of Alaska," The Geographical Review, 36, (April, 1946), 270-290.

The description of the growth and diversity of Alaskan cities points out differences in cities based on structure, function, cultural heritage and geographical location. Similarities are pointed out to be based on mutual struggling for survival, lack of federal aid or central direction, and lack of comradeship between the people of the towns and open area.

162 Lai, Amrit

"Population Trend in Indiana's Villages of 1,000-2,500 Population in 1950," Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science, 66, (1956), 204-208.

This paper analyzes the population trends of incorporated villages in Indiana that have retained a population between 1,000-2,500 from 1900 to 1950. It attempted to discover the patterns of distribution of the villages with different trends. Most villages indicated a trend toward population increase.

163 Landis, Paul H.

South Dakota Town-Country Trade Relations. Brookings: South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 274, 1932.

Some factors in the territorial distribution of trade centers are analyzed in terms of their effect on the changing life habits within rural-urban trade centers, the bearing of chain stores on town-country relations, and the bearing of changing trade relations on town growth.

164 Landis, Paul H.

The Growth and Decline of South Dakota Trade Centers 1901-1933. Brooking: South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 279, 1933.

This is a study of the appearance and disappearance of South Dakota trade centers. Several factors are analyzed for their association with small town growth and decline.

165 Landis, Paul H.

Washington Farm Trade Centers 1900-1935. Pullman: Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 360, 1938.

Population trends are described in terms of the number, growth and decline, and appearance and disappearance of trade centers. Factors which may contribute to these demographic processes are also analyzed.

166 Landis, Paul H.

"The Number of Unincorporated Places in the United States and Their Estimated Population," Research Studies of the State College of Washington, 6, (December, 1938), 160-188.

167 Landis, Paul H.

Three Iron Mining Towns: A Study in Cultural Change. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Edwards Brothers, 1938.

The emphasis of this study is mainly the effects of groups as key influences toward setting social processes in motion and producing changes in culture. It is pointed out that the shifting social interaction patterns which characterize a community by its group composition are modified during its normal growth, and yet persistent interaction patterns are pointed out to determine the trend of cultural growth during the life cycle of a community.

168 Larson, Albert J., and Garbin, A. P.

"Hamlets: A Typological Consideration," The Sociological Quarterly, 8, (Autumn, 1967), 531-537.

A typology for hamlets is derived from the major activity pursued by each resident family's primary income recipient. A hamlet is identified as a rural settlement with a population between 10 and 250 residents.

Method: Standard deviations were calculated for each of four classes (retired, dormitory, service, farm) of primary income recipients. If the proportion of bread winners in any four classes exceeded the mean by 1 standard deviation, the hamlet was classified by the predominating activity. If the percentage did not exceed the mean plus the standard deviation in any of the four classes, then it was classified "diversified."

169 Larson, Gustav E.

"Can Our Small Towns Survive?," Washington: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development Program, Resource Development Aid, July, 1960. (Mimeographed.)

170 Laskin, Richard

"Nonagricultural, Semiagricultural, and Agricultural Service Centers," In: Tremblay, Marc-Adelaed, and Anderson, Walton J. (eds.), Rural Canada In Transition. Agricultural Economics Research Council, 6, Ottawa: Mutual Press Limited, (1966), 114-175.

Results are presented of a survey of towns of 500 or more population in Canadian farm areas. It was found that the great majority of small communities in agricultural areas still depend heavily on the agricultural population as the user of their services. Non-agricultural functions are associated with particular local resources, or when communities are in close proximity to industrial centers, they serve as labor supply centers. A difference in awareness of farm-town interdependence is noted between the opinions of informants and the survey results.

171 Lennard, Reginald

"Needs of the Village," Nation (London), (December 8-29, 1928), 350-351, 405-406, 436-437, 463-464.

1) Smallness of village creates social difficulties for cultural and recreational purposes, but maybe the 2) level should not be as great. Need: people to help in domination enterprises development of initiative among workers, 3) similarities and prejudices of rural-urban communities, 4) statistics of villages important to recognize in--age distribution, employment.

172 Lindstahl, Segvard

"A Plan for Investigation of Central Places in Agricultural Communities," Lund Studies in Geography (Series B--Human Geography) No. 24, (1962), 285-295.

The community is defined by the number and density of population. Questions are raised regarding defining a community, defining a level of centralization, and the effects and benefits of identifying communities and servicing patterns of communities for regional planning.

173 Lindstrom, D. E., Bantz, E. C., and Riffe, W. W.

Changes in Service Centers for Farmers in Champaign County, Illinois. Urbana: University of Illinois, Division of Rural Sociology, RSM-30, 1959.

The objectives of this study are to determine the places that farmers prefer to go to attend meetings for agricultural extension meetings and the changes which have taken place in ten years (1948-1958) in centers used by farmers for various services (neighboring, church and school attendance, banking, purchase or sale of certain goods, medical services). The sample of centers is taken from a 1948 study of Champaign County, Illinois. Propinquity (state of being near) and interpersonal relations were found to be important in determining the center used by farmers as their community meeting center.

174 Lively, C. E.

"The Appearance and Disappearance of Minor Trade Centers in Minnesota," Social Forces, 10, (October, 1931), 71-75.

175 Lively, C. E.

"The Decline of the Small Trade Centers," Rural America, 10, (March, 1932), 5-7.

This article describes the characteristics of declining small trade centers in Minnesota and Ohio. Specifically discussed are the effects of decline on neighborhood organizations.

176 Lively, C. E.

Growth and Decline of Farm Trade Centers in Minnesota, 1905-1930. St. Paul: Minnesota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 287, 1932.

A study of general and local factors related to the differential growth and decline of trade centers. (564)

177 Lively, C. E.

"Spatial Mobility of the Rural Population with Respect to Local Areas," American Journal of Sociology, 43, (July, 1937), 89-102.

Three variables related to spatial mobility with reference to a local area--origin of the resident population, circulation of resident families and dispersion of adult children reared by resident families--are plotted by radial distance in miles and by political subdivision. The study summarizes the phenomena into a Law of Limited Circulation. Townships in Ohio are used as the units of analysis.

178 Lorge, Irving

American Agricultural Villages: 1930; an Analysis of Census Data. New York: American Statistical Association, 1933.

The book presented detailed population data for 177 representative agricultural incorporated villages that are farmers' service station towns. These data were compiled in connection with a study of rural sociology made jointly by the Institute of Social and Religious Research and the President's Research Committee on Social Trends.

179 Lull, H. G.

"A Country Town," The Survey, 45, (December 25, 1920), 460-462.

A community is not determined by the limits of town incorporation. Its boundaries extend out as far as where the last farmer lives who drives into town to sell his produce, buy his supplies, and do his banking. This is the theme of a speech directed to arouse town interest groups to let farmers become part of interest groups and associations--hence, part of the community. The purpose of the speech was to encourage more efficient community organization and to increase centripetal forces for establishing self-direction.

180 Lyford, Joseph P.

The Talk in Vandalia. A Report to the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, The Fund for the Republic, Inc., 1962.

This town biography contains information on transportation facilities, social and economic characteristics, and changes and effects of changes due to national, socioeconomic changes. The report also includes a discussion of the religious, educational and political institutions and various social organizations within the community.

181 Marshall, D. G.

"Hamlets and Villages in the United States: Their Place in the American Way of Life," American Sociological Review, 11, (April, 1946), 159-165.

The place of hamlets and villages in the United States' urban landscape is reviewed. Considered are hamlets, villages, and all places under 2,500 in population, both unincorporated and incorporated. A comparison of these small population centers is also made with the rural, urban, and total population of the nation.

182 Martin, E. W.

"The Future of the Village," Town and Country Planning, 26, (June, 1958), 230-234.

The issue of village decline or growth was not an economic but rather a social issue. He discussed the importance of rural leadership, cooperation between villages, and the importance of a grid of growing country towns to service the village.

183 Martin, G. H.

The Town. London-Vista Books, 1961.

184 Martin, Robert R.

"Village Changes in the Pacific Northwest," Social Forces, 15, (May, 1937), 536-542.

185 Masser, F. I., and Stroud, D. C.

"The Metropolitan Village," Town Planning Review, 36, (July, 1965), 111-124.

The question is raised: How much can villages grow and still preserve their rural character when located near large metropolitan areas? The social and physical effects of the location of small villages on the edges of large urban areas are reviewed. Comments are based on studies of three villages near Liverpool and Birkenhead in the Merseyside conurbation in England.

186 Mather, W. G., Jr.

"Littletown, the Story of an American Village," Harper's Magazine, 170, (January, 1935), 199-208. (564)

A description of the economic and social conditions in a small town in Southwestern New York.

187 Mattingly, Paul F.

"Population Trends in the Hamlets and Villages of Illinois: 1940-1960," Professional Geographer, 15, (November, 1963), 17-21.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the population trends of small urban centers in Illinois in the last two decades. Data included the following: 1.) Urban places with a 1940 population between 50-2,500 population. 2.) All non-metropolitan urban places in 1960 except hamlets and villages adjacent to cities 10,000-50,000--i.e., these were not tabulated unless more than a ten mile radius away--and those within a five mile radius of cities 10,000-25,000 residents. The Null Hypothesis that no significant difference existed between the number of places that lost population and the number that did not lose population was tested. It was rejected for the entire state and the lowest two categories. The percentage of population change for tabulated places was also found for each county. The mean and standard deviation of these changes were calculated and rates of change by regions were constructed based on these two measures. The mean growth rate exceeded that of the entire state in only one of these areas.

188 Mauldin, W. P.

"Selective Migration from Small Towns," American Sociological Review, 5, (October, 1940), 748-758.

Observations on how migration operates with reference to achievements of the migrants and non-migrants are examined in several states in the Southern part of the United States. Results indicate that

1) girls greater achievement than boys;
2) superior boys greater achievement than any other group--especially in metropolitan areas;
3) behavior of girls is least migratory;
4) average girl least migratory.

189 Mayo, Selz C.

"Two Population Characteristics of County-seat Towns in North Carolina," Rural Sociology, 12 (December, 1947), 423-426.

Tables show comparisons of the number of centers, percentage of increase of population in county seats and other centers, 1930-1940, by size and color, and percentage of population classified as nonwhite in county seats and other centers by size, 1940.

190 Mayo, Selz C.

"Small Town, U. S. A.," American Country Life Association Proceedings, 41, (July, 1962), 74-87.

The problems of definition and classification were discussed, and raised with a review of some of the previously used definitions. The number of centers and population changes were discussed as well as other demographic characteristics. A list of problems was identified by residents of small towns.

191 McCarty, Harold H.

"The Changing Functions of Iowa Villages; An Analysis of the Functions of the Small Iowa Town--Its Importance to the Social and Economic Life of the Community which it Serves," Iowa University Journal of Busines, 21, (December, 1950), 1957-1958, 12.

192 McCarty, Harold H.

"The Market Functions of Villages in Eastern Iowa," Association of American Geographers Annals, 31, (March, 1941), 63.

The extent and nature of town and country relationships were traced statistically and by field observation in a section consisting of four counties in eastern Iowa. The tendency for agricultural distributive institutions to move from smaller to larger towns appeared to have been facilitated by improvements in transportation facilities, but the actual places undergoing these changes are very largely determined by conditions of the physical environment.

193 McConnaughy, E. J.

"A Village Today, a City Tomorrow," Rural Realtor, 17, (July, 1965), 1, 6-7.

194 McIntosh, C. B.

"Sidetracked Villages in East Central Illinois," Association of American Geographers Annals, 49, (June, 1959), 197-198.

This is an abstract of a paper presented at the 55th Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 30-April 2, 1959.

Villages which once were on a railroad line and now by-passed by a highway are pointed out to have changed functions. Their role is no longer that of farm servicing but of producing low-cost rural housing for pensioners and laborers in nearby cities. Detailed studies that were concerned with the source of resident income in East Central Illinois are used for this analysis.

195 Melvin, Bruce L.

Village Service Agencies. Ithaca: New York Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bul. 493, 1929.

The book consisted of numerous statistical tables, graphs, and maps descriptive of New York villages, with an analysis of variations attributable to size of village, incorporation status and other factors.

196 Melvin, Bruce L.

The Sociology of a Village and the Surrounding Territory. Ithaca: New York Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 523, 1931.

The area studied lies in the southern part of Cortland County and the northern part of Broome County, centering in the village of Marathon. The first part dealt with the social structure of the villages and open country, and the activities and relationships of the groups found in the whole area; the second part outlined the evolution of population, the various institutions, agencies, and organizations, and the interrelationship between population changes and group activities.

197 Melvin, Bruce L.

"An Iowa Locality: 1918-1946," Rural Sociology, 11, (June, 1946), 115-119.

A social and historical sketch of Savannah, Iowa, an unincorporated village. (564)

198 Mess, Henry A.

"The Growth and Decay of Towns," The Political Quarterly, 9, (July, 1938), 389-407.

It is a discussion of geographical definitions, civic sentiment an municipal status. It is the conurbations, greater city area of London, garden cities of England written subjectively toward upholding a town against decay and loss of identity.

199 Miller, E. Willard

"Distributional and Functional Changes of Villages in Western Pennsylvania (abstract)," Association of American Geographers Annals, 47, (June, 1957), 172.

Abstract of a paper presented at the 53rd annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers, Cincinnati, Ohio April 1-4, 1957.

The analysis of distributional patterns and functional changes of villages (25-1,000) from 1820 to 1950 in six counties of West Central Pennsylvania is made and indicated that envolvement with agriculture, mining, lumbering decreased, after 1920--more residential for communities.

200 Miller, E. Willard

"Population and Functional Changes of Villages in Western Pennsylvania," Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, 43, (March, 1960), 59-75.

An investigation and analysis of changes in the population and functions of villages in six west-central Pennsylvania counties--of settlements between 25-1,000 population village pattern from 1880-1960. Functional change from commercial, economic function to residential dormitory for large cities.

201 Miller, Elva E.

Towns and Country. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1928. (564)

A study of town-country relations, emphasizing mutual interests and dependence.

202 Miller, R. A.

"Turning Small Towns into New Ones," Architectural Forum, 116, (February, 1962), 92-95.

Survival, growth and development of small towns through social, physical and technological planning according to Dr. Frankel (Ohio Professor) is presented with the positive belief in projecting a future for a small town. Examples are of a small Ohio town and Ohio township.

203 Mitchell, R. V.

"Trends in Rural Retailing in Illinois, 1926 to 1938," Urbana: University of Illinois Business Research Bulletin, 59, 1939.

Study courses for reduced sales related to size of village and distance from primary trading centers. (564)

204 Moe, Edward O., and Taylor, Carl C.

Culture of a Contemporary Rural Community, Irwin, Iowa. U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agriculture Economics, Rural Life Studies No. 5, (December, 1942).

Table of Contents: 1) settlement of Irwin Community, Iowa; 2) history and background of settlement, including remarks on (the people, development of homes and farms, early farming, political organization, philosophy of farmers, cultural contributions of the past.); 3) making a living--including the land base, ownership and control of land, farming; 4) community organization and values--including, spatial pattern relationships; patterns of informal association, of formal association, leadership and class structure, youth as a critical age group, integration and conflicts; 5) farmer's expanding world--including, agriculture in the farmer's larger world, Irwin community in the larger society.

205 Morgan, Arthur E.

The Small Community. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1942.

In four parts: The significance of the community; community organization; specific community interests; concluding observations.

Part two, on community organization, includes the following chapters: community design; a study of the community; the community council; community leadership; community fellowship.

206 Morgan, Arthur E.

The Community of the Future and the Future of the Community. Yellow Springs, Ohio: Community Service, 1957.

Some Section Headings: II. What we mean by community; VI. Characteristics of a good community; VII. Community must have necessary common functions; VIII. Outside relationships of communities (including cooperation among communities) metropolitan dominance, future of extra-community relations; IX. Physical setting of the community of the future; X. Local government in the community of the future; XIV. Economic life, education, religion, recreation in the community of the future.

207 Moser, C. A., and Scott, W.

British Towns: A Statistical Study of their Social and Economic Differences. University of London, Centre for Urban Studies, Report Number 2, 1961.

The objectives of the study are to 1) assemble materials which demonstrate similarities and contrasts of a great number of urban characteristics and 2) classify towns on the basis of their social, economic and demographic characteristics.

Data: 157 towns (50,000+) in England and Wales in 1951

Areas Covered: 1) population size and structure; 2) population change; 3) households and housing; 4) economic character; 5) social class; 6) voting; 7) health; 8) education.

208 Mumford, H. W. Stewart, C. L., Case, H. M., and Johnson, P. E.

Developmental Study of Rural-Urban Trade Areas. Urbana: Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 326, 1929.

The study deals with the production and marketing of products grown on farms in a trade area. Monthly consumption of farm products are analyzed by whether they are grown within the area or shipped in from the outside. The trade area under study is the Illinois territory around Moline and adjoining cities.

209 Mumford, L.

"Small Town Future," Social Service Review, 24, (September, 1950), 400.

New York Times' report of Mumford's speech before the American Institute of Architects. 82nd convention.

A positive view is presented which emphasizes that although the development of towns is limited in size, area and density, the maintenance of close contact with the country is the hope for sound urban growth in the future.

210 Nelson, Lowry

"Utah Farm Village of Ephraim," Brigham Young University Studies, 2, 1928.

Contents: 1) Introduction; 2) Ephraim--its geographical and historical setting; 3) Land tenure of Ephraim; 4) Ephraim's livestock industry; 5) Population; 6) Standard of wealth consumption; 7) Summary. (564)

211 Nelson, Lowery

The Mormon Village, Salt Lake City, Utah: The University of Utah Press, 1952.

212 Nelson, Lowery

The Minnesota Community: Country and Town in Transition. Minneapolis, Minn.: University of Minnesota Press, 1960.

This book emphasizes social change. As an outgrowth of the lifetime experience of the author, it discusses the problems and attitudes of rural folk, long-term trends in local government, church membership and the like; and denies the outmoding of the "family farm" and out-migration of the younger generation. Decline in farm tenancy and increases in part-time farmers are pointed out and educational aspirations of rural families of German, Polish and Scandinavian stock are discussed. A separate chapter is included on the "cut-over" area.

213 Nelson, Lowery, and Jacobson, Ernest t.

"Recent Changes in Farm Trade Centers in Minnesota," Rural Sociology, 6, (June, 1941), 99-106.

Changes during the depression years from 1929 to 1933 and the post-depression period, 1933 to 1937 are studied. The impact of the depression on Minnesota rural trade centers as measured by the change in number of business units from 1929 to 1933 showed a rather marked decline of 7.5 percent for small centers and of 2.6 percent for medium sized places. Larger centers actually gained by the slight margin of 1.1 percent. Distance from a major trade center seemed to influence the growth or decline of smaller places.

214 Nesmith, Dwight A.

"The Small Rural Town," A Place to Live--The Yearbook of Agriculture 1963. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963, 177-184.

The small rural town is identified as a place under 2,500 that is not in a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area and is probably 50 miles from a major city and in an area that depends on agriculture for its economic base. Discussion follows on the decline of the town due to inefficiency of economic, educational and medical services and the importance of intercommunity planning.

215 Newman, J.

"The Viability of the Village in Relation to Size," Rural Migration, First European Rural Sociology Conference Proceedings, Bonn: Privately Published, 1959.

216 Northam, Ray M.

"Declining Urban Centers in the United States: 1940-1960," Association of American Geographers Annals, 53, (March, 1963), 50-59.

Urban centers of the United States that have lost inhabitants from 1940 to 1960 are studied to indicate some characteristics of declining centers. An urban place is defined as a center with a population of 1,000 or more in 1960.

Topics considered are number, type and distribution of declining urban centers, and relative decline by density of place.

217 Northcraft, N.

Land and People; a brief discussion of the problems of the increasing growth of the town as it affects the distribution of the population and the use of land, Canterberry, New Zealand, Chamber of Commerce Bulletin, 394, October, 1957.

218 Ogg, Wallace E.

An Intensive Look at the Small Town. Paper for Mid-American Workshop, Iowa, Sept. 19-21, 1962--sponsored by Church in Town and Country, National Lutheran Council.

219 Olson, Philip

"Rural American Community Studies: The Survival of Public Ideology," Human Organization, 23, (Winter, 1964), 342-350.

The question of ideological influences on the community is studied by examining those factors that have influenced government affiliated sociologists in their studies of rural communities. An exploration of the social structure within which rural sociologists work, the consequences of this structure upon their research, and the importance and pervasive role of ideologies in their research processes are analyzed.

220 Olson, R. E.

"The Functional Decline of Oklahoma Villages: A Case Study," Oklahoma Academy of Science, Proceedings, 32, (August, 1952), 132-136.

A case study of Washington, Oklahoma suggests that the geographical location, services provided--economic, social, educational, recreational--cultural opportunities,--and railroads effect population gain and decline. It concludes that small towns are doomed due to loss of urban functions.

221 Oppenheim, J.

"Suburbanization of a Rural Trading Center," Illinois State Academy of Science, Transactions, 49, (1956), 202-204.

A case study of Platteville, Wisconsin reveals reasons for the change in the primary functioning of this city from that of a rural service center to that of a residential suburb.
Method--random, stratified sample
Conclusion--scarcity of jobs within town

222 Page, J. F.

Relations of Town and Country Interests in Garfield County, Stillwater: Oklahoma Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 194, 1930.

Reciprocal service relationships between farmers and townsmen are studied. The similarities and differences in attitudes of each class toward their relationships are revealed. (564)

223 Pahl, Raymond E.

"Education and Social Class in Commuter Village," The Sociological Review, 11, (July, 1963), 241-246.

An analysis of two commuter villages near London is made to determine if there are any differences between the rural, middle class and working class families regarding the type of education for their children (i.e., their aspiration levels). Measurement is made by year, type of school and sex of child.

224 Pahl, Raymond E.

"The Two Class Village," New Society, 74, (February 27, 1964), 7-9.

Questions asked:

1. Reasons people give for living in the country
2. How newcomers react on established village community
3. What extent the more mobile, cosmopolitan middle-class manager and wife make contact with the villagers
4. How do village organizations change or respond to new situations

The change from a hierarchial to a two class society may be chief cause of resentment in a village which has changed from a rural village to a commuter village.

Topics include, commuters, "joining," voting behavior, and the process of polarization within the village.

225 Pahl, Raymond E.

"Class and Community in English Commuter Villages," Sociologia Ruralis, 5, (1965), 5-23.

The study of some communities in Hertfordshire, England indicate that differences do exist in communities which are "rural" located but have an "urban-oriented" population. The hypothesis discussed is that class rather than commuting characteristics is the most important factor in promoting change in the social structure of villages in the rural-urban fringe of metropolitan areas.

226 Paulsen, Arnold, and Carlson, Jerry

"Is Rural Main Street Disappearing?" *Better Farming Methods*, 33, (December, 1961), 12.

Rural towns are found to be changing due to the consolidation of farms and better farming methods. Other results indicate that stores directly servicing farm supplies are converting to consumer-oriented stores due to the increase in total net income in the community and the percent spent locally.

227 Paxon, Alfred M.

The Relationship of Open Country Families of Onondaga County, New York, to Socio-Economic Areas, Villages and Cities, Ithaca: New York Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 584, 1943.

228 Payne, R.

"Leadership and Perceptions of Change in a Village Confronted with Urbanism," *Social Forces*, 41, (March, 1963), 264-269.

This is a case study of a formerly independent rural village undergoing extensive change due to the growth of a nearby small city. Survey indicated that selected persons in leadership positions expect change and have definite concepts concerning the form that change takes. A discussion of the suburb--its definition and meaning--is also presented.

229 Pearson, S. Vere

London's Outgrowth and the Causes of Swollen Towns, London: C. W. Daniel, 1939.

230 Picklesimer, P. W.

"Agglomerated Settlements in the New Bright Tobacco Belt (North Carolina)," *Economic Geography*, 22, (January, 1946), 38-45.

231 Piquet, J. P.

"Opportunity Faces Small Cities and Towns," American City, 42, (May, 1930), 97-99.

Piquet argues that the small city to maintain its advantages and carry out its potential must plan for industry, many public services and understand its interdependence with larger cities as well as its hinterland.

232 Poston, Richard W.

Small Town Renaissance. New York: Harper Brothers, 1950.

A narrative of an experiment known as the Montanna Andy which was designed to strengthen and improve a small town. In story form--it tells of the trials, struggles, mistakes, and conflicts of men and women who helped to achieve the town objectives.

233 Pownall, L. L.

"Functions of New Zealand Towns," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 43, (December, 1953), 332-350.

A classification of New Zealand towns is made by analyzing the occupational structure of each town and assigning weights to the size of places (i.e. national means for towns of approximately the same size). Results indicate that 1) the greater the population of an urban area the greater the percentage of population in manufacturing, building and construction, in distribution and finance, and the smaller the percentage in residential and in primary industrial functions; 2) approximately the same proportions are employed in transport and communication, and hotel and personal service functions irrespective of the size of New Zealand towns.

234 Preston, Thomas R.

"The Future of the Small Town in the Billion Dollar Age," American Bankers Association Journal, 19, (May, 1927), 798+.

Small communities that did not share in the high degree of prosperity in the twenties are those solely dependent on agriculture. They may be revived or saved by encouraging industrial development. Banks may play a part, it is argued, by carefully controlling the formation of new banks, encouraging banking procedures for people, and helping investments of monies by industries in small communities.

235 Price, Bruce H., and Hoffer, Charles R.

Services of Rural Trade Centers in Distribution of Farm Supplies. St. Paul: Minnesota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 249, 1928.

A study is made of the relationships between trade agencies and the farming populations they serve. Suggestions are given for improving these relationships through better merchandising. (564)

236 Ramsbottom, L.

"Revival of the Village," New Statesmen and Nation, 5, (June 17, 1933), 824.

The character and essence of the English village is reported to have been undergoing a revival movement by village drama groups. He learned from these groups that as a villager he is no longer dependent on some place else for his social life and he retains a certain degree of creative enterprise which can be expressed by remaining a villager.

237 Rapport, Victor A.

"Are Rural Services Obsolescent?", American Journal of Sociology, 37, (September, 1931), 266-272.

Suveys of the folkways and mobility of the rural population in six Connecticut towns (population centers) substantiates the theory that the importance of the rural town in provision of services is decreasing and that rural residents are drawing more and more heavily on the facilities of available urban districts.

238 Ratcliffe, S. C.

"Size as a Factor in Population Changes of Incorporated Hamlets and Villages, 1930-1940," Rural Sociology, 7, (September, 1942), 318-328.

Hamlets and villages are divided into four classes and the percentages which lost population are computed. The percentages increase as the size limits of classes decreases in 59.49 percent of the areas tested. Factors affecting vital statistics of hamlets and villages: age and sex composition, marital status, and all agencies which affect birth and death rates.

239 Ratcliffe, S. C., and Ratcliffe, Agnes

"Village Population Changes," American Journal of Sociology: 37, (March, 1932), 760-767.

Population change from 1920-30 of all incorporated villages under 2,500 population indicates that rates change very little by size class but vary by state distribution of village classes. (564)

240 Raup, Phillip M.

"Impact of Population Decline on Rural Communities," Farm Policy Forum, 13, (1960-61), 28-36.

The explanation for small town decline is not due to the trend toward fewer and bigger farms nor the trend toward bigness in marketing and retailing functions. Small community decline is argued to result from an absence of services of supervised credit and agricultural research and extension on surplus or non-functioning service communities.

241 Raup, P. M.

"Economic Aspects of Population Decline in Rural Communities," In: Labor Mobility and Population in Agriculture, Ames, Iowa State University Press, 1961, 95-106.

242 Rees, H.

"A Functional Classification of Towns," Journal of the Manchester Geographical Society, 52, (1942-1944), 26-32.

A classification of town functions is of value when centers are compared and contrasted, and not when it is just the accumulation of facts about a center. Towns arise to meet people's needs. A classification is based on dominant need or function.

1. Physical needs--water supply, dry foundation for building, safety from attack, refuge from storm.
2. Focal points for production--manufacturing, mining, agriculture, fishing.
3. Transportation--towns related to through routes: land routes, water routes, meeting points of land and water routes.
4. Trading points--points of valley convergence, crossroad settlements, junctions of dissimilar regions.
5. Pleasure resorts and center of "culture"--inland spas, coast resorts, regional capitals.

243 Riley, D. W.

"Expanding of Small Towns--Planned and Unplanned," Town Planning Institute Journal, 43, (April, 1957), 106-109.

Expansion of small towns arising from the New Towns Act, 1946 and Town Development Act, 1952 brings up various issues regarding the role of towns. Issues raised were the traditional role, the past, unplanned expansion of towns, the present possibility for planned expansion, the means of carrying out town expansion, financial considerations, acquisitions of land and role of private v.s. public developer in building new towns.

Related information is given on industry and employment, commercial development and the central area, housing services, and auxillary development for successful town planning.

244 Robey, G. D.

"Industrial Growth Challenges Ohio's Rural Communities," Country Living Magazine, 7, (August, 1965), 5.

245 Robinson, Ira A.

"New Industrial Towns on Canada's Resource Frontier," University of Chicago, Department of Geography, Research Paper, 73, 1962.

Table of Contents:

I. Introduction: Resource Development and New Town Building
Part I. Problems in Building New Resource Towns: Four Case Studies
II. Background and Physical Setting
III. Townsite Administration
IV. Town Plan
V. Social Structure
VI. Economic Base
VII. Relations with Neighboring Areas
Part II. Lessons for the Future
VIII. Selecting a Site
IX. Town Plan and Design Policy
X. Administrative Arrangements for Building New Resource Towns
Appendices:
A. List of Canadian resource-based communities including their 1951-1956 population, major economic activity and percent established
B. Look at some older resource towns

246 Rose, Harold M.

"The All Negro Town: Its Evolution and Function," Geographical Review, 55, (July, 1965), 362-381.

An All-Negro town is defined as a place of 1,000 or more in population of whom 95 per cent or more are classified non-white. Twelve places are studied regarding their historical evolvement due to involuntary and voluntary actions (forced dislocation, housing project formation by realtor, migration stop-overs). Analysis of variance was used to determine whether the All-Negro towns and their nearest neighbors could have been drawn from the same universe on the basis of substandardness in housing and white collar or blue collar employment.

247 Rose, Will

"The Passing of the Country Store," Scribners Magazine, 80, (October, 1926), 362-367.

The passing of the country store from its stand as a great American institution of a former day is discussed. With further development in good roads and the arrival of the auto industry, with increased rapidity of exchange and falling prices and wages, the stores at the crossroads and in small hamlets are claimed to be soon abandoned.

248 Service Centers, Report No. 12, Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life, Regina: Queen's Printer, 1957.

249 Rumney, George B.

"Settlements on the Canadian Shield," Canadian Geographical Journal, 43, (September, 1951), 117-127.

A discussion of the geographical and economic structure of Lake Nipissing indicate that growth and decline of urban centers vary with the above. Growth also is effected by the construction of roads, railways and tourist traffic. Rumney looks at Lake Nipissing Area in POET terms very generally and non-scientifically.

250 Salisbury, Neil E.

Population Change in Selected Villages of the Grand Prairie. Paper presented at the Illinois Academy of Science, April 24, 1964.

Factors related to both growth and/or decline of population of six incorporated villages of less than 1,000 population are considered. Location of a town, history of its growth, local peculiarities or unique factors may prove more significant than socioeconomic variations in providing explanations of population change. The larger the place, the less chance these factors seem to apply.

251 Salisbury, Neil E., and Rushton, Gerard

Growth and Decline of Iowa Villages: A Pilot Study. Ames: State University of Iowa, Department of Geography, 4, 1963.

The pattern of growth and decline of villages in two portions of Iowa, both in their historical and geographic variation, is discussed--not in theoretical terms but as a semi-popular discussion.

The class of villages studied were those under 1,000; the time period 1900-1960; method employed was interview--survey schedule. Results indicate that growing villages have a younger population, newer housing on the fringe of the manufacturing belt and are located near good farm land. Regarding growth and decline, there is no difference found between the shopping patterns, or provisions of work for inhabitants.

252 Sanderson, Dwight

"The Village in the Social Life of the Rural Community," Home Lands, 3, (October, 1921), 3-4.

253 Sanderson, Dwight

"Factors Which Determine the Area and Structure of the Rural Community," *Publication of the American Sociological Society*, 24, (May, 1930), 189-192.

Factors discussed are: density of population, topography, roads, transportation facilities, and nature of the services required of the service center. (564)

254 Sanderson, Dwight

The Rural Community: The Natural History of a Sociological Group. Boston, Mass: Ginn and Co., 1932.

A study of the forces and principles influencing the formation, persistence, and decline of various types of rural locality groups. (564)

255 Sanderson, Dwight

Relation of Size of Community to Marital Status. Ithaca: Cornell Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 200, 1937.

The phenomena of marital status in incorporated villages are found to be more like those in small cities than those for the rural farm or non-farm population.

256 Sanderson, Dwight

Rural Sociology and Rural Social Organization. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1942.

The book devotes much attention to rural communities, neighborhoods and community organization. (564

257 Sanderson, Dwight, and Grigsby, S. Earl

The Social Characteristics of Erin--A Rural Town in Southern New York. Ithaca: New York Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 10, 1943.

Study includes population characteristics; types of families, composition and income; family income; the "total value of living;" social participation; community identification.

258 Sanford, G. A.

"Selective Migration in a Rural Alabama Community," *American Sociological Review*, 5, (October, 1940), 759-766.

259 Santopolo, Frank A., and Mayo, Selz C.

"The Rise and Fall of Rural Community Incorporation in North Carolina," Rural Sociology, 14, (December, 1949), 353-355.

260 Saville, John

Rural Depopulation in England and Wales, 1851-1951. London: Routledge and K. Paul, 1957.

261 Schaffer, Albert

"A Rural Community at the Urban Fringe," Rural Sociology, 23, (September, 1958), 277-285.

262 Schmid, Calvin F. (et. al.)

Population Trends, Cities and Towns, State of Washington, 1900 to 1963. Seattle: Washington State Census Board, 1963.

Chapter 1 includes a summary of population data as well as a discussion of recent population changes for the 267 incorporated cities and towns of the state of Washington from 1950 to 1963.

Chapter 2 presents an analysis of the more significant long-time trends in population since 1900 for Washington's incorporated cities and towns.

263 Shaw, Earl B.

"The Geography of a Small Trade Center in the Corn Belt," Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, 29, (October, 1931), 265-279.

A case study of small centers provides information gathered under the following titles: agricultural background, business activities, residential district, transportation, community ability, and ebb and flow of community life.

264 Shaw, Earl B.

"The Villages of St. Croix," Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, 32, (January, 1934), 10-24.

265 Sims, Newell L.

A Hoosier Village. New York: Columbia University, Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, 117, 1912.

This is a historical and descriptive study of an Indiana town. Special emphasis is given to factors that contribute to certain unique phenomena of this town. (564)

266 Sims, Newell L.

The Rural Community. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920.

I. Ancient Community
  1. Primitive Village
  2. Medieval Manor
  3. Village Community in America
  4. Distintegration of Village Communities
II. Modern Community
  5. Modern Community Defined
  6. Types of Communities
  7. Institutions of Communities
  8. Evaluation of Communities
III. Community Reconstruction
  9. Problem
  10. Program
  11. Agencies
  12. Agencies (continued) Community Organization

267 Sinclair, A.

"Small Town," Spectator, 213, (November 27, 1964), 699.

A review of attacks and glorifications of small town existence and living through authors, playwrights, public opinion of the twenties and thirties. Sinclair states that society has evolved so that even the basic beliefs which supposedly proclaim small town thought are not present as witnessed by Goldwater's defeat in the 1960 presidential election.

268 Smailes, A. E.

"Population Groupings and Community Services--The Town," Town and Country Planning Textbook, London: The Architectural Press, 1950, 242-249.

A terse review of the service characteristics of the urban hierarchy as perceived by the author (village, town, county town, and metropolitan center). He reviews service characteristics of the urban hierarchy--of towns and "county towns." Metropolitan centers are briefly described. The necessity for planning the city center on the basis of regional functions is emphasized.

269 Smailes, A. E.

The Geography of Towns. London: Hutchinson University Library, 1965.

The preindustrial cities and the historical development of the present urban cities are developed in the first two chapters. Location, site and situation are distinguished, described and exemplified in chapter three. The description of a city's nature, relative disposition, and social interdependence is undertaken in a geographical analysis in later chapters.

270 Smith, Robert H. T.

"The Functions of Australian Towns," Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie, 56, (May-June, 1965), 81-92.

The functional classification of Australian towns is presented in cartographic form in order to present a systematic description of the way in which Australian towns vary in their function. References to spacing and hinterland relations are also made. The classification was determined by the average within group proportions of employment in twelve industry classes. The number of towns used was 422 as of 1954.

271 Smith, Robert H. T.

"Method and Purpose in Functional Town Classification; Review Article," Association of American Geographers Annals, 55, (September, 1965), 539-548.

A review of functional classification methodology is given. A new methodology and some geographically relevant objectives for functional classification as a standard comprise the remainder of this article.

272 Smith, T. Lynn

Farm Trade Centers in Louisiana 1901 to 1931. Baton Rouge: Louisiana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 234, 1933.

A study is made of the number, size, and distribution of trade centers in Louisiana from 1901-1931. Their appearance and disappearance, growth and decline, and changes in their structure suggest implications for trends for community planning.

273 Smith, T. Lynn

"Some Aspects of Village Demography," Social Forces, 20, (October, 1941), 15-25.

Smith discusses some of the distinguishing features of village population, such as age structure, sex composition, and marital condition. He also "indicates the fallacy of considering villages and rural-nonfarm as synonymous categories."

274 Smith, T. Lynn

"The Role of the Village in American Rural Society," Rural Sociology, 7, (March, 1942), 10-21.

The role of the village as a center of trade and commerce or as the nucleus of the emerging rural community is presented. The village serves as a place of residence for disproportionately large numbers of some of the most dependent groups in American Society--particularly for aged persons of both sexes, and widowed and divorced females. A method for estimating the population of unincorporated villages from a knowledge of the number of business firms doing business is described.

275 Smith, T. Lynn

The Sociology of Rural Life. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1947.

276 Sorokin, Pitirim A., Zimmerman, Carle C., and Galpin, Charles J.

A Systematic Source Book in Rural Sociology. Minneapolis, Minn.: The University of Minnesota Press, 1930-32. Chapters 5, 6, 9, 23.

Includes numerous sections bearing on the development and functions of rural communities. (564)

277 Spencer, Joseph Earle

"The Development of Agricultural Villages in Southern Utah," Agricultural History, 14, (October, 1940), 181-189.

An analysis of the historical background, form of the village, village economy, and changing conditions of recent decades in the Virgin River Valley.

278 Stafford, Howard A., Jr.

"The Functional Bases of Small Towns," Economic Geography, 39, (April, 1963), 165-175.

A study of thirty-one Southern Illinois towns under 5,000 lends empirical support to the function of the small town as central places for the exchange of goods and services in its local trading area.

279 Stein, C. S.

Toward New Towns for America. Cambridge: Massachussets Institute of Technology Press, 1966.

The book deals with the American experience of building new towns or redevelopment projects in some cities. It discusses--from a planner's and architect's perspective the various projects--from Sunnyside Gardens, New York City to the Greenbelt towns. Emphasis: experiements in community design.

280 Tarver, James D., and Bedingfield, Susie Reardon

Changing Age Structure of Oklahoma Population Centers, Stillwater: Oklahoma Agr. Exp. Sta. Tech. Bul. T-102, 1963.

The hypothesis tested is that size of place, censal year, county government status, and region exerted a selective influence on the age structure of Oklahoma's population centers in 1940, 1950, and 1960. The population of all places in Oklahoma were analyzed except those living in the open country and in unincorporated places of less than 1,000. Explanations are offered for the patterns, changes and general uniformities which resulted.

281 Tarver, James D., and Urban, Joseph C.

Population Trends of Oklahoma Towns and Cities. Stillwater: Oklahoma Agr. Exp. Sta. Tech. Bul. T-105, 1963.

The research reported on the demographic changes of all separately enumerated population centers in Oklahoma from 1930-40, 1940-50, and 1950-60. Population shifts, patterns and differences for white and nonwhite population are considered.

Factors used: size of place at beginning of decade, are (state economic area, soil groups, black belts); local governmental status, censal decade, type of road on which the town is situated, and distance to the nearest place of 2,500 or more.

282 Tate, Leland B.

Lebanon: A Virginia Community. Blacksburg: Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 352, 1943.

Life and activity in a courthouse--town-centered community. (564)

283 Taves, N. J.

"Consequences of Population Loss in Rural Communities," in: Labor Mobility and Population in Agriculture. Ames, Iowa State University Press, 1961, 107-121.

284 Taylor, Edward A.

The Relationship of the Open-Country Population of Genesee County, New York, to Villages and Cities, Ithaca: New York Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 583, 1934.

An analysis of the trading and social habits of the open country families with respect to the various trade centers is made in Genesee County, New York. Maps show representative service areas. (564)

285 Taylor, T. Griffith

Urban Geography, A Study of Site, Evolution, Pattern and Classification in Villages, Towns and Cities. 2nd ed. revised. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Inc., 1951.

Part I.	General Features 1. introduction and scope of book, 2. seven towns in seven continents, effect of latitude, 3. characteristics of the beginnings of settlements, 4. townships, land survey, and effect of town plans, 5. evolution of a large city--Toronto.
Part II.	Historical 1. Primitives and Asiatic towns, Greek towns, Roman towns, early medieval towns, transitions from medieval to modern--Baroque, modern city, London and New York City.
Part III.	Topographic and other controls 1. geological controls--towns in plains, towns sited on rivers, fall towns, seaports and lake ports, mountain towns--Brenner Corridor, mining towns, religious centers, and resort towns, planned cities (Canberra), regional surveys (New York survey), classification, and conclusion.

286 Terpenning, Walter A.

Villages and Open-Country Neighborhoods. New York: The Century Company, 1931.

A comparative study of villages and open-country neighborhoods of the past and present in many countries. (564)

287 Thaden, J. F.

The Lansing Region and Its Tributary Town-Country Communities: a Study of 88 Townships and 52 Communities Tributary to Lansing, East Lansing: Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Bul. 302, 1940.

Research aims to determine the boundaries of the national areas surrounding the thirty-five or forty towns and cities in the Lansing district and to study their reciprocal relationships. It illustrates rural ecological zones and interaction in communities defined in terms of a variety of socioeconomic gradients. Townships are the units of analysis.

288 Thomas, Edwin N.

"Some Comments on the Functional Basis for Small Iowa Towns," Iowa Business Digest, 31, (1960), 10-14.

Close positive relationships are found between the populations of a sample of cities in Iowa and the numbers of establishments, functions, and functional units they possess.

289 Thomas, Edwin N.

"Toward an Expanded Central-Place Model," Geographical Review, 51, (July, 1961), 400-411.

A critique of Christaller's model--especially regarding the limitations of using predetermined size-classes is offered, followed by a deduction model formulated without using predetermined size classes. Using the latter model a regression analysis is performed which indicated that spacing of places is partly determined by population sizes. However, only a small proportion of the total variation in distance is explained by population size. The study indicates that spacing of cities may be tested within a stochastic framework.

290 Thomas, Edwin N.

"The Stability of Distance--Population Size Relationships for Iowa Towns from 1900 to 1950," Lund Studies in Geography (Series B - Human Geography) No. 24, (1962), 13-29.

Strong relationships between the size and spacing of centers in Iowa are upheld. These relationships are found to be stable through time. The focus of this paper is on using statistical techniques to treat the spacing of cities as an indeterministic stochastic system. Basic relationships between 1) the distance separating a sample city from its nearest neighbor having the same population size and 2) the population size of a sample city were found to be statistically significant for all dates considered and stable over the time period.

291 Thomas, F. G.

The Village. London: Oxford University Press, 1951.

Chapter three discusses how a village grew and reasons for different spatial patterns due to origin and environment. Orientation of the book is to help a villager be observant of his environment and try to improve it to meet the "ideal" village.

292 Thompson, Janice Marie and Hirzel, Robert K.

"Patterns of Population Change in Small Places in Maryland from 1900 to 1960," Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Rural Sociology Society, 1965.

293 Trewartha, Glenn T.

"The Unincorporated Hamlet: Analysis of Data Sources," Rural Sociology, 6, (March, 1941), 35-42.

Compares data on Wisconsin hamlets obtained from several published sources and from field surveys.

294 Trewartha, Glenn T.

"The Unincorporated Hamlet: One Element of the American Settlement Fabric," Association of American Geographers Annals, 33, (March, 1943), 32-81.

The origin, development, functions, and morphology of American hamlets are analyzed. The hamlets of twelve counties in Southwestern Wisconsin are studied in detail. Their spacing is viewed in terms of the notions of Winid and Christaller and is found not to conform to the latter's works. (563)

295 Tudor, William J.

"Is the Small Town Doomed?" Iowa Farm Economist, 10, (September, 1944), 8-9.

The small town must take advantage of the disadvantages of larger cities by getting close to people. They need to recognize that they are small towns and have certain advantages.

During the depression there is reported a loss of population to larger centers; during the war forced shortages in gas, tires, transportation resulted in small town growth, and specialization. An increase in a large volume of business implies a decrease in small town population. Readjustments from the war and maybe after the war are found to result from an increased importance in weekly newspapers resulting from a concentration on local news, increased transportation service of groceries by smaller stores, or increased transportation service for hardware items. Small towns are said to need medical practitioners, not specialists, local rural churches and rural clubs. The major proposal for small town survival is that small towns become more neighborhood centers than service centers.

296 Underwood, John

"What's the Matter with the Small-Town Store?" Current Opinion, 59, (July, 1915), 59-63.

The lack of manufacturers and advertisers to initiate the "right way" to buy and sell goods, keep expenditures, etc. in small towns has been a decisive factor in the loss of a market by small town businessmen. The effect of mail order houses on the trading in small town stores is also evaluated, comparing their advantages and disadvantages over small town center trading.

297 Vaile, R. S.

The Small City and Town. Minneapolis, Minn.: University of Minnesota Press, 1930.

As conference proceedings, this book deals especially with towns functioning mainly as service centers for surrounding agricultural communities. (564)

298 Veblen, Thorstein

"The Independent Farmer," The Freemen, 7, (June 13, 1923), 321-340.

The farmer in America and the relevance of his incentives, ideas, laws and customs, knowledge and beliefs to the American population are discussed. The relation of merchants in small towns with farmers--i.e., the gains per capita of the persons engaged in business in the country towns to the consumers--are evaluated polemically.

299 Veblen, Thorstein

"The Country Town," The Freemen, 7, (July 11, 1923), 417-430.

The small town is pointed out in terms of its being a real estate investment, a monopolistic means to "exploit" the farmer and an American democratic ideal for country-town pattern of democracy. However, the small town seems to have lost its initiative and by degrees has become a tributary or "toll gate keeper" for the distribution of goods and collection of customs for the large absentee owners of the business.

300 Vidich, A. J., and Bensman, J.

Small Town in Mass Society. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1960.

This study is an attempt to explore the foundations of social life in a community which lacks the power to control the institutions that regulate and determine its existence. Central issues discussed: 1. Specific character of the relationship between rural community and the dynamics of modern, mass, industrial society. 2. Social and economic bases of rural class structure as determined by both internal and external processes. 3. Relationship between the overt public life and individuals' private actions and experiences in a community. 4. Analysis of mechanisms of community integration and techniques of personal adjustment when social, institutional and cultural cleavages and conflicts threaten the social and cultural values which have served as the basis of integration and adjustment in the past.

301 Visher, S. S.

"Problems of the American Town and Village," Geographical Review, 19, (October, 1929), 670-672.

Discusses types of towns and their trends: cross-roads, rural service centers, county seats, college towns, service stations for extractive industries, resort towns, suburbs, small town manufacturing community.

302 Vogt, P. L.

"Village Growth and Decline in Ohio," American City, 13, (December, 1915), 481-485.

Considers various causes contributing to growth and decline during the period 1890-1910 of incorporated villages under 2500 population.

303 Vogt, Paul L.

Introduction to Rural Sociology. New York: D. Appleton, 1917, Chapters 20-25.

Chapter titles of 20-25: The village in relation to rural life, The village in history, The village growth and decline (includes causes of growth and decline, economic reasons for interest in village growth--social reasons for interest in small community-village contributions to social welfare), Socialization of the village, Health and sanitation in villages, Village political life.

In looking at the causes of growth and decline, Vogt studies incorporated places in Ohio having a population under 2,500.

304 Von Eckardt, W.

"Case for Building 350 New Towns," Harper, 231, (December, 1965), 85-88+.

Von Eckardt takes the position that money and legislation is needed to take steps toward "ordering" growth--that is, setting up new towns as balanced communities for all kinds of people, not just for urban slums.

305 Wakeley, Ray E.

Types of Rural and Urban Community Centers in Upstate New York. Ithaca: New York Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 59, (October, 1961).

The development of a typology of communities based on functional units essential to the parts of the community system is made by a statistical analysis of uniformities and differences within and between communities. This is an analysis of community centers or central places which can be described and classified in terms of the present and persistent patterning of selected service agencies that are both economic and social.

306 Wakeley, Ray E.

Growth and Decline of Towns and Cities in Southern Illinois. Carbondale: Southern Illinois Univ., Div. of Area Services, No. 2, in the series, Human and Community Resources of Southern Ill.

307 Wakeley, Ray E.

Types of Rural and Urban Community Centers in Southern Illinois. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University, Division of Area Services Bulletin, 3, 1962.

The objectives of this study are to determine whether or not similar patterns of business and other functional services are present among the community service centers in Southern Illinois and to learn whether such patterns of service might constitute a suitable basis for the construction of a structural typology of community service centers.

The analysis includes 188 of the 301 centers for which business services were listed separately in the Reference Book of Dun and Bradstreet.

308 Webb, John

"Basic Concepts in the Analysis of Small Urban Centers of Minnesota," *Association of American Geographers Annals*, 49, (March, 1959), 55-72.

A brief survey of methods of functional classification and the basic concepts on which functional classification is based are discussed. Functional index $\frac{P}{Mp}$, where P is the percentage of the employed population in a function and Mp the mean employment in the function, is derived to determine the towns of the urban complex.

Webb considers the problems of typing towns by 1) some activities concentrated in specialized towns, 2) other activities characteristic of most towns. Test of index indicates similarities in index with other means, but also points out other characteristics. Urban centers 2,500-10,000 in Minnesota (N=55) and places in the 10,000-50,000 (15 cities) category comprised the universe of towns under study.

309 Whitney, Vincent H.

"The Rural-Nonfarm Population: Patterns of Growth in a Piedmont Area," Social Forces, 24, (October, 1945), 81-89.

A subregion in North Carolina is analyzed to discover what proportion of the population living in an unincorporated territory may be assigned to unincorporated centers, open country or to urban-overflow areas in the decade 1930-1940.

Classes include I. (25-99), II. (100-249), III. (250-749), IV (750-1,249), V. (1,250-2,499).

310 Whitney, Vincent H.

"Notes on the reliability of Atlases for Estimating the Population of Unincorporated Places," Rural Sociology, 10, (December, 1945), 387-393.

In ten Piedmont, North Carolina counties, population counts are made of all unincorporated rural centers. A comparison of these counts with atlas population listing (Rand McNally and Cram) indicated considerable overestimation and underestimation of individual centers. A reasonable hypothesis is that differences in basic function among centers is related to the variations in the direction of estimate.

311 Whitney, Vincent H.

"The Estimation of Populations for Unincorporated Places," American Sociological Review, 11, (February, 1946), 98-103.

Empirical test of the possibility of estimating the population of unincorporated places from the number of business units listed in Dun and Bradstreet is made in the Subregion of the North Carolina Piedmont for 1940. Findings: Dun and Bradstreet provide an inadequate means for determining the population centers in the subregional area surveyed.

312 Whitney, Vincent H.

"Economic Differences Among Rural Centers," American Sociological Review, 12, (February, 1947), 50-57.

Compares various aspects of customer-merchant relationships in agricultural, industrial, and suburban trade centers of five size clases.

313 Wightman, Ralph

"The Village is Still Alive," *British Agricultural Bulletin*, 6, (January, 1954), 337-340.

The village is alive because now the villagers and farmers who once used it as a service area use it for spending leisure time and involvement in community activities. Also the village has readjusted to modern conveniences in which before it had been "behind times." Hence a village now may attract by its maintenance and adjustment to the modern age.

314 Wilkins, L. T.

"Estimating the Social Class of Towns," *Applied Statistics*, 1, (March, 1952), 27-33.

A measure of the social class of towns that is useful to businessmen and economists is the percentage of households in which the chief wage-earner has a basic wage exceeding £7. 10 S a week. Data are not available for determining this directly, but this article shows how the measure may be estimated from available data and provides a table of values for 140 large towns.

315 Williams, J. M.

An American Town: A Sociological Study. New York: The Kempster Printing Company, 1906.

Historical and contemporary description of a rural community in New York (Waterville). (564)

316 Wilson, Warren H.

The Evolution of the Country Community. Chicago, Ill.: The Pilgrim Press, 1912.

A historical and functional study of rural communities, with special attention to the church , an institution for building and organizing country life. (564)

317 Withers, Carl (James West)

Plainville, U.S.A. New York: Columbia University Press, 1945.

Purpose: To study one town, not over 1,000 population that is a "lively trading and social center for farmers within a trade area" and attempt to learn how one relatively isolated and still "backward" American farming community reacts to the constant stream of traits and influences coming into it from the cities and more "modern" farming communities. Includes: 1) General description of town, 2) General social structure, 3) Class system, 4) Religion, 5) Socialization (birth to death)

318 Woroby, P.

"Functional Ranks and Locational Patterns of Service Centres in Saskatchewan," The Canadian Geographer, 3, (1959), 43.

This is an abstract of a paper presented at the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association of Geographers, Saskatoon, 1959.

By an analysis of the frequency distribution of various kinds of central services and the radius of their tributary area, six functional groupings for all service centers in Saskatchewan are derived. Locational patterns of service centers due to the influence of transportation factors are found to not uphold Christaller's principle for the most rational service center distribution.

319 Wright, A. J.

"Ohio Town Patterns," Geographical Review, 27, (October, 1937), 615-624.

The influence of road, canal, railroad and river location on town and village development in Ohio is discussed--demonstrating that roads are not necessarily the major factor in determining urban patterns. Other factors that are found necessary to consider are relief and revenue location and whether or not located in poorly drained plains or adequately drained plains. It was found that there is formed an eccentric orientation of towns unless a rectangular pattern of roads is developed. The settlement pattern--i.e., the agglomeration of population units--is more strongly influenced by road patterns.

320 Young, Frank W., and Young, Ruth C.

"The Sequence and Direction of Community Growth: A Cross-Cultural Generalization," Rural Sociology, 27, (December, 1962), 374-386.

A comparison of two recently devised Guttman scales of community organization suggests that, regardless of cultural content, recent human communities follow a unidimensional sequence of growth in the direction of greater articulation within the larger urban-industrial society. The scales specify a series of steps reflecting simultaneous internal and external elaborations of social organizations. The emphases are on local autonomy, representative external contacts, and interpenetration of the community and national systems. A theoretical basis for the generalization is proposed and some of its practical applications are indicated.

321 Zimmerman, Carle C.

Farm Trade Centers in Minnesota, 1905-1929. St. Paul: Minnesota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 269, 1930.

The study deals with individual farm units and their relationships to trading centers or rural communities in Minnesota. Basically this research is an economic and social structural analysis of some phases of Minnesota farm communities. (564)

322 Zimmerman, Carle C.

The Changing Community. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1938.

Zimmerman analyzes numerous types of communities and gives detailed case reports on fourteen that are located in Minnesota. (564)

II. THESES ON THE SMALL TOWN

323 Anderson, Albert

"Population Changes in Incorporated Places," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Iowa State University, 1960.

The purpose of the study is to determine if the relationships between various social, economic and geographic data and changes in the size of the incorporated populations of rural townships are strong enough to suggest that population change can be predicted on the basis of social, economic and geographic data.

324 Bergen, John Victor

"Geographical Variations in Population Characteristics of Small Urban Settlements in the Midwest, 1950," Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Indiana University, 1964.

All physically discrete agglomerated settlements of 2,500 to 10,000 inhabitants in twelve Northcentral states are identified as of the 1950 census and examined for individual characteristics and composite characteristics. Towns are classified by industrial structure and simple indexes of age, sex, race, maturity, labor force, participation, occupation, income and education.

325 Blome, Donald Arthur

"An Analysis of the Changing Spatial Relationships of Iowa Towns: 1900-1960." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, State University of Iowa, 1963.

326 Brunn, Stanley D.

"A Cross-Sectional Analysis of Two Central Place Systems in Ohio," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1966.

This study examines the changes in the population activity correlations and threshold population values from 1940-1964 in the small town services of two dissimilar socioeconomic areas. The basic hypothesis states that there are differences between northwest and southeast Ohio in regard to 1) statistical association between population of central places and the number of functions, establishments, and funeral units; 2) threshold population values for economic goods in two systems; 3) specific properties of the central places and their tributary areas.

327 Butler, James E.

"Location: A Determinant of Small Town Growth and Decline," Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1967.

Replication of Hassinger's research on the effect of distance of the next larger town or smaller town and an extension of his research on the interaction phenomena. All incorporated towns under 2,500 and outside urban areas are used for the universe.

328 Cunningham, M. I.

"Services Offered in Small Communities in Central Iowa Whose High Schools Were Closed Between 1939 and 1949," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Iowa State College, 1949.

The study attempts to answer a number of different questions related to the closing of high schools in small communities: 1) Are population trends in small communities losing high schools different from population trends of all small communities in Iowa; 2) Is low enrollment a factor in closing schools; 3) What reasons are given by business people has the closing of high school adversely affected the number of services provided.

329 Day, Leroy Judson

"Trends Toward Differentiation in Town-Country Relations," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1951.

A restudy of Walworth County, Wisconsin, it attempts to make a type classification of centers based on an analysis of the data and a test of the hypothesis: That processing of differentiation in town and country contacts bring about community variations and interdependencies.

330 Deeley, Nora Ann

"The Relationship Between Size and Retail Services in Wisconsin Small Towns," Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1966.

The purpose of the study is to account for deviations from the expected relationship between the retail service pattern of the Wisconsin small town and its population size, by taking the location of the small town into account.

331 Dobriner, William M.

"The Impact of Metropolitan Decentralization on a Village Social Structure: A Study of Suburbanization and Social Change," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Columbia University, 1956.

Empirical problems investigated in this study of social change and suburbanization are comparisons between the "village" and suburbanites--newcomers in terms of 1) general status characteristics, 2) reference groups' orientations toward local structure or cosmopolitan social structures, 3) perception of social change occuring within the community, 4) informal relations within and outside of the community, 5) selective aspects of participation in the formal social organization of the village.

332 Duncan, Beverly

"Population Distribution and Economic Activity: The Non-Metropolitan United States in 1950," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1957.

An analysis of relationships obtaining between the form and level of economic activity and the position in the spatial framework of the economy--as indexed by selected aspects of population distribution--in the non-metropolitan United States of 1950. Variables included are indicators of agriculture, mining and manufacturing activities.

333 Edwards, Allen D.

"Inter-relations of Trade and Service Agencies of Belleville, Wisconsin," Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1932.

Analysis of some of the inter-relationships involved between various trade and service agencies and the village of Belleville and surrounding farming region. Services--high school, food, church, convenience goods--are viewed for relationship as to where the population of the area traded.

334 Facto, Louis A.

"Increase and Decrease of the Population of Small Towns in Iowa," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Iowa State University of Science and Technology, 1954.

Objective: to analyze the relationships between selected population factors and the increase or decrease of the population of small towns in Iowa in the population category of 1,000 to 2,500.

Factors: 1) level of living of farmers, 2) county seat towns have different characteristics, 3) composition of population, 4) proportion of population in various age groups relative to at time of incorporation, 5) length of incorporation.

335 Ferris, Abbott Lamoyne

"North Carolina Trade Centers, 1910-1940: A Study in Ecology," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of North Carolina, 1949.

The purpose is to set forth a general theory relating to institutional services, population aggregating space and time--hence general purpose centers upon the human ecology of social aggregates with emphasis upon the trade center. It studies the shifting alignments of trade centers and the economic and communicative functions performed within them in relation to subregion, distance from the nearest larger urban center and to population.

336 Gralfs, Heinz J.

"Demographic and Ecological Correlates of the Changing Structure of American Cities," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington, 1955.

This study is concerned with some of the changes in the social structure of the city between 1940 and 1950. It uses a number of census variables for 75 cities and formulates a measure of change for each variable.

Purpose: to determine whether or not the relationships between changes in these variables are similar or general so that the findings in one city can be taken as a generalized phenomenon for all cities.

Method: correlation

Unit of analysis: census tracts

337 Haggerty, Lee J.

"Small Town Growth and Decline as a Distributional Phenomenon," Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1966.

Use of the Stochastic model, the Markov Process, to best estimate the probabilities of movement among population size categories (by taking into account past growth history, economic base, number of years in existence, time of incorporation, nearness to urban center and size of places) as a method to understand growth and decline of all incorporated towns in Wisconsin from 1880 to 1960 is the object of this thesis.

338 Hassinger, Edward

"Factors Associated with Population Changes in Agricultural Trade Centers of Southern Minnesota, 1940-1950," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1956.

The purpose of this study is to determine factors that are associated with population change of agricultural trade centers. Factors included: size, spatial relations with other centers, retail service patterns, county seat, high school and industry.

339 Hellwege, Donald

"Population Change in Western Oklahoma Towns and Cities, 1950-1960," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1962.

A study of 183 towns and cities in State Economic Areas 1, 2, and 4, which include the 28 counties in Western Oklahoma regarding their population growth and decline indicated that the following four variables were significant in explaining trends in Western Oklahoma towns and cities during the 1950-60 decade: 1) percentage of total population in town or city under fifteen years in 1950, 2) percentage of total population in town or city 65 years or older in 1950, 3) distance to another city of 2,500+ in 1950, 4) type of road through town in 1950. Population Center Range: 17--36,017 population.

340 Henkel, Ramon E.

"The Growth of Small Places as a Function of Relative Size and Spacing Relation to Neighboring Places," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1967.

The basic problem of the analysis is the proposition that the effect of places in a system of places on the growth of a selected place is a cumulation of the effects of the individual places and that the effect of each individual place in the system is a function of the relative size of the two places with the intensity of the effect a function of the distance separating them.

Data: Simple random sample of all incorporated places between 1,000 and 9,999 in 1950 that were more than thirty miles from the central city of a SMSA.

341 Hodge, Gerald

"The Prediction of Trade Centre Viability in the Great PLains," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1964.

342 Hoffsommer, Harold Charles

"The Relation of cities and Larger Villages to Changes in Rural Trade and Social Areas in Wayne County, New York," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1929.

343 Htoo, Tin M.

"Changes in Distribution and Functions of Nucleated Settlements of Lewis County, New York, between about 1900 and 1950," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Syracuse University, 1955.

The thesis is divided into five chapters: the first deals with the physical and social foundation of the county, the second--the functional classification and ranking of the nucleated settlements, the third--the distribution and location of nucleated settlements, the fourth--the functions of nucleated settlements, the fifth--evaluates the findings.

344 Jenkins, David Ross

"Growth and Decline of Agricultural Villages," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Teacher's College, Columbia University, 1940.

The investigation of factors that influence the population changes in agricultural villages and consideration of the community and institutional effects of growth and decline. It uses a representative national sample of villages. Population pyramid, occupation distribution, environmental factors, economic assets, etc. are considered.

345 King, Leslie J.

"The Spacing of Urban Places in the United States," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, State University of Iowa, 1960.

A population-size interval for each sample town, within which it can be maintained with a certain level of probability that towns differ in population-size from the sample town only by change is set up. Distances between nearest neighbor of the sample population-size is determined. The purpose of the study was to relate population-size of sample town, scales of farming operations in the surrounding rural area, agglomerate farm and total population of surrounding area and the level of income and agricultural production in the same area with the variable distances between the two settlements.

346 Madden, C. H.

"The Growth of the Cities in the United States: An Aspect of the Development of an Economic System," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Virginia, 1954.

This study is a statistical description of the growth of cities in the United States from 1790 to 1950. The nation's population is viewed as a population density system. Average size of urban place and percentage of age growth rate of urban population are considered as two averages. The time series formed by averages are parameters of the frequency distribution formed by the sizes and growth rates of the component places. The study is an attempt to describe and interpret some stable features of the development of this system of cities.

347 Matz, Earl L.

"The Impact of a Large Industrial Plant Upon a Small Agrarian Community," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Ohio State University, 1957.

The purpose of the study was to determine the nature and direction of change in a small agrarian community into which came a single industrial plant. Data were derived from documentary evidence and supplemented by unstructured interviews, guest observation and a questionnaire to a subuniverse of newcomers to the community.

348 Morris, John W.

"The Agglomerated Settlements of the Greater Seminole Area," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Columbia University, 1941-42.

349 Nelson, Lowry

"The Mormon Village, A Study in Social Origins," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1929.

350 Odell, Clarence Burt

"The Functional Pattern of Villages in a Selected Area of the Corn Belt," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1937.

A study of the functional pattern of villages of seven townships of McLean County. The pattern (layout) of each village was mapped and identified for land use for commercial, transportation, residential and public purposes. The forms (buildings) were classified according to type construction material, size and upkeep; functions (activities of each village were studied according to kinds of area served, and relative importance. The villages were then analyzed individually and collectively in relation to other towns and cities, especially Bloomington.

351 Ogilvie, Bruce C.

"Unincorporated Urban Settlement in Butte County, California: A Case Study in Urban Geography," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Clark University, 1956.

Limits of non-corporate areas are determined on the basis of a density of twenty-five dwelling/quarter sections. The relationships among the several land uses were compared and contrasted and the land utilization ratios in unincorporated areas correlated with those in incorporated areas. The object of the study was to determine the precise nature of unincorporated areas--hence a survey of the area and a comprehensive land use inventory constitutes the study.

352 Paxon, Alfred Moore

"The Relationship of the Open Country Population of Onondaga County, New York to the Villages and Cities," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1933.

353 "Trends in Town-Country Relations--Walworth County, Wisconsin, 1913-1929," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1932.

Trends in town-country relations of rural groups in Walworth County, Wisconsin are indicated. It is based on the information obtained by Galpin and is a restudy of his work in Walworth County, for the purpose of understanding social change processes in the structure of rural society.

354 Puttman, W. C.

"Services Offered in Small Communities in Western Iowa Whose High Schools Were Closed Between 1939 and 1949," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Iowa State College, 1951.

The study is a continuation of Cunningham's, only looking at the Western counties in Iowa rather than the Central as Cunningham did. The study attempts to indicate relationships between the closing of high schools and the services offered by small towns.

Factors considered: 1) population trends of small communities, 2) low enrollment, 3) perceived reaction and attitudes of business people, 4) distance pupils of high school must travel, 5) effect the closing had on the number of economic and social services provided by the communities.

355 Riffe, William W.

"An Analysis of Interrelations Among Population and Trade Structure Characteristics of Illinois Villages," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Illinois, 1967.

356 Schilz, G. B.

"Rural Population Trends of Iowa as Affected by Soils," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Clark University, 1948.

357 Slocum, Walter L.

"The Use of Family Data in Planning Village Services," Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1938.

358 Smith, T. Lynn

"An Analysis of Changes in the Social Organization of American Agricultural Villages, 1900-1930," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1932.

359 Steward, James

"The Study of Selected Demographic Factors Associated with Population Change in Incorporated Rural Communities of South Dakota," Unpublished Master's thesis, South Dakota State University, 1966.

Demographic characteristics that are associated with increasing or decreasing communities are considered. Variables: 1) distance to a large city (10,000+) or SMSA of another state, 2) age structure percentage, 3) sex ratio. These variables are correlated with population change of 275 incorporated rural communities in South Dakota.

1. Growing farther away from SMSA,decreasing if closer to SMSA.
2. No difference for age structure in growing and declining.
3. No significant difference for sex ratio.

360 Taylor, Edward August

"The Relationship of the Open Country Population of Genesee County, New York to Villages and Cities," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1931.

361 Thomas, Edwin N.

"An Analysis of the Area Associations Between Population Growth and Selected Factors Within Outlying Cities of the Chicago Urbanized Area," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Northwestern University, 1939.

362 Urbon, Joseph Charles

"Non-White Population Trends in Oklahoma Population Centers, 1930 and after," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1963.

363 Vuicich, George

"An Analysis of the Spacing of Small Towns in Iowa," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, State University of Iowa, 1910.

An explanation of the spacings of a sample of Iowa towns as those spacings are reflected in the distances between the sample places and their nearest neighbors of the same population-size. Number of people, economic activities within a town, transportation network, number of people and purchasing power existent in the town's complementary region are hypothesized to vary with the spacing of cities.

364 Whetter, Nathan L.

"The Social and Economic Structure of the Trade Centers in the Canadian Prairie Province with Special Reference to the Changes, 1910-1930," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1932.

365 Whitney, Vincent H.

"The Pattern of Village Life: A Study of Southern Piedmont Villages in Terms of Population, Structure, and Role," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of North Carolina, 1944-45.

The first two chapters discuss the comparisons and contrasts between the urban and rural "worlds," followed by a discussion of the subregion. Study, then focuses on villages in the Southern Piedmont and their differences in 1) communication and government, 2) professional, religious, educational and recreational facilities, 3) trade and manufacturing and patterns of location.

366 Wileden, Arthur F.

"Organization Relationships Between Town and Country," Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1925.

367 Wright, Joe T.

"An Analysis of the Spatial Association of Rural Farm Population and Selected Physical Factors on the Great Plains," Unpublished Master's Thesis, State University of Iowa, 1959.

The purpose of the study is to investigate the distribution of the rural farm population in the Great Plains. The boundaries of this area are determined by the following: 1) east--by moisture deficiency, 2) west--by topography and vegetation.

Hence the study investigates the distribution of a rural farm population that has developed an agricultural system in a region having a relatively level surface, a natural vegetation cover of grass and a deficiency of moisture under normal conditions. Rural population is defined as rural farm/county area in square miles.

Significant positive association results between the rural farm population and the independent variables: annual normal precipitation, percent of county irrigated and percent of county in flat land. It was found that the Great Plains does not constitute a homogeneous region. The methods employed were statistical maps and correlation-regression analysis.

368 Wu, Pek Si

"Social Characteristics of Increasing Stable and Decreasing Cities," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1945.

The object is to determine whether certain social characteristics differ significantly among increasing, stable and decreasing cities. He controlled for city size, regional location, proximity to metropolitan district and varying economic activities and tested for differences in population structure, education level, economic opportunities, retail institutions and housing characteristics.

III. RELATED WORKS DEALING WITH RURAL AREAS

369 Adams, R. B.

Population Mobility in the Upper Midwest. Urban Report No. 6, Upper Midwest Research and Development Council and the University of Minnesota, with the Twin Cities Metropolitan Planning Commission, (May, 1964).

The report describes principle aspects of population mobility in the Upper Midwest. Rates of residential movement, inter-area migration and long distance commuting are examined. Emphasis is placed upon regions of circulation around major centers of in-migration and exployment with the objective of aiding business and governmental planning, particularly at the local level.

370 Anderson, A. H.

"Space as a Social Cost," Journal of Farm Economics, 32, (August, 1950), 411-430.

The objective of the report is to indicate the relationship between cost and available modern services and the density of population, "other things being equal" community facilities and rural services vary directly with the density of the population. For community progress in the Plains, a new concept of community organization is needed to enable farmers and ranchers to have a satisfactory management relationship to their resource and yet take advantage of modern community facilities. In this process of change, the functions of villages and towns are changing--which are briefly commented on here.

371 Beale, Calvin L., and Bogue, Donald J.

Recent Population Trends in the United States with Emphasis on Rural Areas. Agricultural Economic Report 23, Washington, U.S.D.A., Economic Research Service, 1963.

I. Reviews population trends--1) distribution--1950-60, 2) composition (age, color, sex, marital status, education, family and household, economic characteristics).

II. Discusses causes of basic population trends--1) natality and mortality, 2) immigration and migration, 3) patterns of regional economic growth, 4) patterns of urban-rural economic equilibrium, 5) metropolitan decentralization, 6) military installation and defense activity, 7) continuing agricultural revolution, 8) structure of business, 9) expansion of higher education, 10) drift towars warmer climates, 11) mining, 12) stage of levels of living.

372 Bell, E. H., and Kandiner, F. B.

"Emerging Rural Communities," Free America, 9, (Autumn, 1945), 15-17.

373 Bergen, J. V.

"Some Aspects of Settlement Patterns--a Case Study on South Central Indiana," Indiana Academy of Science, Proceeding, 68, (1959), 285-288.

A dot map of rural settlement in a 500 square mile area of Indiana is used to indicate the possibility of the use of topographic maps for the analysis of settlement patterns. The map indicates the arrangement of places and density.

374 Berry, Brian J. L., Barnum, H. Gardiner, and Tennant, Robert J.

"Retail Location and Consumer Behavior," Papers and Proceedings of the Regional Science Association, 9, (1962), 65-106.

Nine counties of Southwestern Iowa in 1960 were used to test out the central place theory. This paper considered the interdependences at both the aggregate and elemental levels of inquiry on the spatial aspects of retail and service business. Spatial aspects included location and groupings of central functions, consequent size and spacing of central places, consumer travel behavior, and the size, shape, and arrangement of trade area.

375 Blome, Donald Arthur

"An Analysis of the Changing Spatial Relationships of Iowa Towns: 1900-1960," Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, State University of Iowa, 1963.

The investigation presents three multivariable regression models, each employing a different number of independent variables in an attempt to explain the changing spatial relationships of urban places in Iowa for the period 1900-1960. It is concerned with the theoretical impact of time upon the spacing of urban places.

376 Boskoff, Alvin

"An Ecological Approach to Rural Society," Rural Sociology, 14, (December, 1949), 307-316.

The article considers a graduated series of relevant ecological structures with which rural phenomena may be located: rural neighborhood, plantation, rurban community, rurban region, national society and world trade community. A brief discussion of the implications of this approach for rural social, ecological theory and agriculture planning is presented.

377 Clawson, Marion

"Factors and Forces Affecting the Optimum Rural Settlement Pattern in the United States," Economic Geography, 42, (October, 1966), 283-293.

Factors which may affect the optimum settlement pattern that are discussed and summarized: 1. How closely spaced should roads be placed in purely rural areas? At intervals of 1, 2, 3, or more miles? At one set of intervals in one direction, at a much larger set in the right-angle direction? 2. Where should farm families live? On the land they farm, in nucleated clusters along the more widely spaced roads, or in larger towns? If in clusters, how large? How far are farmers willing to commute, from home to land? 3. Where will farmers keep their livestock and store their crops? On the crop and pasture land, or at the farmstead--assuming these may be widely separated? 4. How many rural service towns, in what locations and of what size can best serve the farm population and its necessary service population? If towns of different sizes and functions are needed, what is the best pattern among them? 5. What units of local government would best serve farm and associated service populations, at least cost? How large a territory should be included in each, what should be the functions, and where should its central and branch offices be located?

The article does not offer construction and testing of models--only the suggestion of factors to consider.

378 Cleland, Courtney B.

Sutland and Yonland in North Dakota, Fargo: North Dakota Agriculture College, Social Science Report 1, 1955.

379 Cleland, Courtney B., Kraenzel, Carl F., Malan, Vernon D., Anderson, A. H., and Rohrer, Wayne C.

Great Plains Sociology: A Symposium, Fargo: North Dakota State University, North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, Social Science Report 7, 1962.

380 Deasey, George F., and Griess, Phyllis

"Effects of a Declining Mining Economy on the Pennsylvania Anthracite Region," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 55, (June, 1965), 239-259.

The study examines the adverse economic and demographic effects of a specific contracting mining industry on its related communities in the Pennsylvania anthracite region between 1950-1960. The following was indicated: dislocational impact is a major art of a function of the degree of initial dependence on mining, and an inverse function of initial dependence on service and trade occupations.

381 Doerflinger, Jon A., and Marshall, D. G.

The Story of Price County, Wisconsin. Madison: Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bul. 220, 1960.

The bulletin is divided into three parts: the first part reviews the goals and aims of the National Program for Rural Development and then tells how Price County became involved; the second part reviews the role of active research and broader meanings of population change; the third part interprets population change in Price County in light of alternative courses taken in rural development.

The purpose of the bulletin is to tell the story of action research as it is related to some principles of population change. Unit of study is county. Factors discussed include 1) occupational diversity, 2) income distribution and level, 3) age distribution, 4) out-migration of youth, 5) attitudes toward community, and 6) geographical organization.

382 Duncan, Otis Dudley

"Gradients of Urban Influence on the Rural Population," The Midwest Sociologist, 18, (Winter, 1956), 27-30.

Hypothesis: The rural population in areas under the immediate influence of urban centers differs systematically from the rural population in areas somewhat remote from these centers. Tested by 1) classifying counties of the United States according to presumed degree of urban influence, 2) analyzing demographic differences among categories of classifying scheme.

Characteristics: Percentage of total population, rural farm, rural non-farm, fertility ratio, percentage sixty-five and older, median school years completed, percentage of labor force men, percentage white collar, percentage rural farm women in non-farm occupations, percentage farms with non-farm family increase exceeding farm increase.

383 Edwards, A. D.

"Ecological Patterns of American Rural Communities," Rural Sociology, 12, (June, 1947), 150-161.

Thesis of paper is that the concept "rural community" includes all rural community groups. Data are presented to indicate that it includes; 1) town-country community, 2) open-country community, 3) agricultural village and, 4) the plantation.

384 Eldridge, Hope Tisdale

"Needed Population Data for Agricultural and Rural Analysis," Rural Sociology, 14, (March, 1949), 63-68.

The process of defining and measuring the population directly concerned with agricultural production, of obtaining information on the size and characteristics of the agriculture and rural segments of the population is deemed necessary in order to understand certain measures of productivity and efficiency--i.e. understand the pressure placed on the world's food supply.

385 Fawcett, C. B.

"The Balance of Urban and Rural Populations," Geography, 15, (June, 1929), 99-106.

386 Fox, Karl A.

"The Study of Interactions Between Agriculture and the Nonfarm Economy: Local, Regional and National," Journal of Farm Economics, 44, (February, 1962), 1-34.

Models of agriculture are needed for interaction studies. Combining models or complementary model--for example, of agricultural supply and spatial equilibrium are needed for 1) the analysis of agricultural policy in relation to national policy, 2) the analysis of international trade and trade policy involving agriculture, 3) the improvement of short and long range forecasting in general and 4) as a setting for the regional and local area studies.

387 Fuguitt, Glenn V.

"The City and Countryside," Rural Sociology, 28, (September, 1963), 246-261.

Changes affecting the relationship between city and countryside in the United States are examined in terms of four sets of trends: 1) transportation and communication, 2) trade, institutional and social relations of rural residents, 3) nature and types of occupation of rural residents and, 4) population size and composition. The basic conclusion is that these changes have led to an increasing degree of interdependence between the city and countryside.

388 Galpin, Charles J.

Rural Life. New York: The Century Company, 1920.

Chapter four discusses the structure of rural society including map analysis of trade, bank, local newspaper, village milk, village church and high school, village library zones. He discusses the actual but unofficial community, 'rurban' relationships and the legal community.

389 Gee, Wilson

"A Qualitative Study of Rural Depopulation in a Single Township: 1900-1930," American Journal of Sociology, 39, (September, 1933), 210-221.

Population movements in a rural township in South Carolina were studied by comparing the years 1900 and 1930. Classification of the population into upper, middle, and lower classes indicates that the township has sustained a severe depletion in its upper class, largely due to migration to cities.

390 Gist, Noel P.

"Ecological Decentralization and Rural-Urban Relationships," Rural Sociology, 17, (December, 1952), 328-335.

Based on a study of 450 families located in the open country but employed in Columbia, Missouri, comparisons were made between families that had moved out of Columbia into rural areas and those that had always lived in the area or had moved from other places. The data indicates that decentralized families have closer affiliations with city groups than non-decentralized families, that they participate more extensively in organized and informal recreational activities centered in the city, their visiting contacts in the nearby city are more numerous, and that they are more inclined to participate with city people in collective undertakings.

391 Glazer, S.

"The Rural Community in the Urban AGe: the Changes in Michigan Since 1900," Agricultural History, 23, (April, 1949), 130-134.

In Michigan, the pattern of life of the farmer has changed since 1900. The farmer is a member of and socially integrated with a community embracing five or six former open-country neighborhoods and a town or village which serves as his economic, educational and social center.

Factors which may have affected change are: 1) good roads movement, 2) farming, which is general, but combined with some form of specialization which is intensive, 3) increased federal government instrumentation of programs.

The small town has continued to grow. A population of 300 apparently guarantees the continuous identity of the village. Town functions due to increased number of professional and specialized services and increased centralization of activities of institutions found in the rural area and in the towns.

392 Goldschmidt, Walter R.

"Some Evidence on the Future Pattern of Rural Settlement," *Rural Sociology*, 8, (December, 1943), 387-395.

The pattern of farm settlement in four irrigated and one non-irrigated areas was studied by means of aerial photographs. In farmstead location the public road was found to be very important, road-corner communities were not found, and rectangular rather than square holdings were found to be more conducive to social cohesion and participation of farmers.

393 Goldsmith, Harold E.

Metropolitan Dominance and Agriculture in the Northeast. University Park: Pennsylvania State University, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology 38, January, 1963.

The paper is concerned with the determination of the dominance or structuring influence that cities have upon agriculture. Contingency table analysis in 299 counties is used to test the four dimensions of dominance: 1) the influence of large urban centers (metropolitan) upon the hinterlands; 2) the influence of location within the inner or outer zone of metropolitan areas; 3) the influence of the major metropolitans; 4) the influence of size of urban place, particularly places that have not achieved metropolitan status.

He concludes that systematic patterns do emerge for all the agricultural characteristics considered except percentage land in farms for all the dimensions of dominance considered when all other dimensions are controlled.

394 Grigsby, S. E., and Hoffsommer, J.

Rural Social Organization of Frederick County, Maryland, College Park: Maryland Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. A-51, 1949.

395 Grotewold, Andreas

"Von Thunen on Retrospect," *Economic Geography*, 35, (October, 1959), 346-355.

Conclusions: 1) Von Thunen's theory was based on propositions--some empirical, others stated as assumptions; 2) importance of empirical background and propositions derived from it have been overlooked; 3) must look at empirical background of Von Thunen's theory to find that it is consistent and logical.
Emphasis: theories and laws in social science must be considered within their historical and regional settings.

396 Hamilton, C. Horace

"Some Factors Affecting the Size of Rural Groups in Virginia," American Journal of Sociology, 36, (November, 1930), 423-434.

The paper is an analysis of the following factors which affect the size of rural organized groups in Virginia: rural population, density, membership--population ratio, distribution of group meeting places, social and racial stratification, type of roads, transportation facilities, associational attitudes or habits, urbanization and depopulation, leadership and certain unique factors in the life history of the community.

397 Hart, J. F.

"The Distribution of the Rural Nonfarm Population in Georgia," Bulletin of the Georgia Academy of Science, 13, (1955), 118-123.

398 Hart, J. F.

"Migration and Population Change in Indiana," Indiana Academy of Science, Proceedings, 66, (1956), 195-203.

399 Hart, J. F.

"The Distribution of the Rural Nofarm Population in Georgia," Georgia Mineral Newsletter, 9, (1959), 69.

400 Hart, J. F.

"Rural Population Density in Indiana," Indiana Academy of Science, Proceedings, 68, (1958), 218-224.

Non-white population of 1950 is mapped to determine density in Indiana. A discussion of 1950 U. S. Census reveals problems with identifying "rural" as opposed to "open country" and "non-urban." Measure used: Total township population minus population of clustered settlements--estimate of population of each township who live in the open country.

401 Heberle, Rudolf

"Rural Communities Studies," Rural Sociology, 7, (June, 1942), 212-216.

Community delineation studies seek to determine those actual and distinct social groupings in space on which the work of government agencies has to be based if it is to proceed on democratic principles. Change in method

402 Hill, George W.

"Recent Population Changes in Rural Wisconsin," Rural Sociology, 12, (June, 1947), 169-172.

Changes in population pyramid from 1920 to 1940 have indicated fewer young. Fewer males in the farm population, necessary with the farm population change, is an adjustment of social institutions unless greater population loss in agriculture is denied.

403 Hoagland, H. E.

"The Movement of Rural Population in Illinois," The Journal of Political Economy, 20, (November, 1912), 913-927.

404 Hodges, Allen, et. al.

"The Realities of Geographic Space in Rural Mental Health Programming," Public Health Reports, 82, (May, 1967), 386-388.

Considers problems for sparsely populated Western states in the application of the Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963, United States Public Law 88-164, which authorized Federal matching funds for the construction of community health centers that "shall serve a population of not less than 75,000 and not more than 250,000 persons," except as permitted by the Surgeon General.

405 Hoffer, Charles R.

"The Changing Ecological Pattern in Rural Life," Rural Sociology, 13, (June, 1948), 176-180.

Trade communities and neighborhoods are less stable ecological units than they were three decades ago. The services and facilities which either a neighborhood or a community can provide are becoming increasingly important in determining the existence of these ecological units.

406 Jones, G. R. J.

"Basic Patterns of Settlement Distribution in Northern England," Advancement of Science, 18, (July, 1961), 192-200.

407 Kennedy, T. F.

"Aspects of Rural Settlement in the Lowlands of Franklin County," New Zealand Geography, 17, (October, 1961), 177-194.

408 Landis, Paul H.

"The Changing Ecological Pattern in Rural Life," Rural Sociology, 13, (June, 1948), 176-180.

409 MacGarr, Llewyllen

The Rural Community. New York: The MacMillan Company, 1922.

Chapter two includes contrasts between urban and rural districts and Chapter four discusses the characteristics of rural communities. The country life problem and outlook for advancement is set forth in the introductory chapter. (564)

410 McCormick, Thomas C.

"Major Trends in Rural Life in the United States," American Journal of Sociology, 36, (March, 1931), 721-734.

From the early nineteenth century several major trends of rural change have occurred due to the dominance of an urban and industrial civilization. They include: commercialization, organization, specialization, mechanization, socialization, expansion and centralization, depopulation, urbanization and subordination. Nevertheless, agriculture and rural culture will probably persist in the country indefinitely.

411 Maitland, Sheridan T., and Friend, Reed E.

Rural Industrialization: A Summary of Five Studies, United States Economic Research Service Informational Bulletin 252, 1961.

412 Mangiamole, Joseph F.

"A Positive Approach to Population Distribution: A Case for Reversing the Trend," Land Economics, 42, (February, 1966), 117-124.

413 Martin, W. T.

"Ecological Change in Satellite Rural Areas," American Sociologist Review, 22, (April, 1957), 173-183.

414 Robinson, Warren C.

"Changes in the Rural Population of the United States by Metropolitan and non-Metropolitan Status, 1900-1960," Rural Sociology, 30, (June, 1965), 166-183.

This paper presents the rural population in each census year from 1900 to 1960 by metropolitan and non-metropolitan status for each division and region in the coterminous United States. A retrojective technique was employed to obtain metropolitan (on 1960 boundary line) population for each state back to 1900. Conclusions: 1) rural population contained within metropolitan areas has been growing well above the national average growth rates, with non-metropolitan rural it has been virtually constant in absolute terms since 1900; 2) about one-third of the total rural population of the United States is metropolitan and this metropolitan rural makes up about 22% of the total metropolitan population, 65% of non-metropolitan population remains rural in character; 3) regional differences in growth rates and in the rural-urban balance within metropolitan and non-metropolitan population have been diminishing over time.

415 Smailes, P. J. and Molyneux, J. K.

"The Evolution of an Australian Rural Settlement Pattern: Southern New England, N. S. W.," Institute of British Geographers, Transactions and Papers, 36, 1965, 31-54.

Settlement Stages: 1) to 1848: influence of physical environment, in-migration, original homesteads affected road system; 2) 1848-1860: development of two centers, mining settlement, continued in-migration; 3) 1861-1900: Political Acts; Robertson Lands Act of 1861, etc., allowed the development of farming settlements on slopes, and tablelands, and highlands, and rainfall plains districts. (a) settlement and natural landscape, 1860-1900, concentration of settlement along the main water courses or near series of waterholds separated by dry sections; 4) Settlement in the 20th Century, (a) dispersed settlment, (b) pastoral agglomerations, (c) village agglomerations; 5) Changes in Settlement Pattern 1900-1962, (a) rural depopulation, (b) fluidity of settlement pattern, (c) closer settlement, (d) soldier settlement.

Factors for Landscape: 1) Physical landscape; 2) First pastoral stations (original settlement); 3) Scattered mineral discoveries; 4) Influences of community; 5) Land legislation.

416 Smith, Louis, P. F.

"Studies in a Declining Population," Rural Migration, First European Rural Sociology Conference Proceedings, Bonn: Privately Published, 1959.

417 Tarver, James D., *et. al.*

"Urban Influence on Oklahoma Farm Population Characteristics and Farm Land Uses," *Oklahoma State University Monographs*, Social Sciences Series, No. 14, Stillwater: Oklahoma State University, 1966, 36.

This study examines the influences of cities, distance to the nearest large urban center, highways, and soil differentials upon the spatial distribution and characteristics of four farm population variables and eight farm variables in 442 Oklahoma townships located within one hundred miles of five selected cities.

418 "Pattern of Rural Settlement," *U. S. Bur Reclam Columbia Basin Joint Invest.* 10, Washington, 1947.

419 Vince, Stanly W. E.

"Reflections on the Structure and Distribution of Rural Population in England and Wales, 1921-31," *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, 1952*, 18, (1953), 53-76.

420 Wakeley, Ray E.

Population Changes and Prospects in Southern Illinois. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University, Division of Area Services, Bulletin, 1, 1962.

421 Watson, James Wreford

"Rural Depopulation in Southwestern Ontario," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 37, (September, 1947), 145-154.

Rural depopulation since 1881 has occurred--the maximum population being, however, between 1871 and 1901. Causes of rural depopulation have been attributed to abandonment of sub-marginal land, physical deterioration of the environment through deforestation, soil erosion, but it is primarily said to be attributed to migration to cities and economic changes. An example of the trend is given by population changes in Haldimand County, Southwest Ontario. The effects of depopulation on farms of settlement and evidences of cultural lag are also discussed.

422 Whitelaw, J. S.

"Some Techniques for Analysis of Rural Urban Relations: A Review of Methods," Land Economics, 40, (May, 1964), 117-128.

A review of methods employed in understanding the grading of settlement according to functional importance--Christaller and variations of (hierarchy based on range of service, towns influenced through hierarchy of communication, through questionnaires, through range of good and threshold population,) are discussed and reviewed as "adequate" measurement techniques.

423 Whitney, Vincent H.

"Changes in the Rural-Nonfarm Population, 1930-1950," American Sociological Review, 25, (June, 1960), 363-368.

The purpose of the study was to test the hypothesis that the rural-nonfarm population was primarily concentrated in the immediate vicinity of urban places in the two decades 1930 to 1950 and that the greater part of all rural-nonfarm growth in this period took place in such areas of urban dominance.

The data reported for all years of decades for counties are therefore classed according to a system related to the size of largest center in 1940.

424 Whitney, Vincent H.

"Rural-Urban People," American Journal of Sociology, 54, (July, 1948), 48-54.

425 Wibberley, G. P.

"Changes in the Structure and Functions of the Rural Community," Sociologia Ruralis, 1, (Spring, 1960), 118-128.

Concern as to whether there are any significant differences between "rural" and urban as presented in a cross-cultural context. The integration of rural and urban community patterns, extent of self-sufficiency, rigidity of physical settlement pattern, impacts of urbanization, distance, and farm structure are mainly evaluated. The resistance to change in the structure of the local government is also discussed.

426 Zelinsky, Wilbur

"Change in the Geographic Patterns of Rural Population in the United States, 1790-1960," Geographical Review, 52, (October, 1962), 492-524.

427 Zelinsky, Wilbur

"Rural Population Dynamics as an Index to Social and Economic Development: A Geographic Overview," *Sociological Quarterly*, 4, (Spring, 1963), 99-121.

428 Zimmerman, Carle C.

"The Migration to Towns and Cities," *American Journal of Sociology*, 32, (November, 1926), 450-455.

429 Zimmerman, Carle C.

"The Migration to Towns and Cities II," *American Journal of Sociology*, 33, (July, 1927), 105-109.

430 Zimmerman, Carle C., Duncan, O. D., and Frey, Fred C.

"The Migration to Towns and Cities III," *American Journal of Sociology*, 33, (September, 1927), 237-241.

431 Zimmerman, Carle C., and Corson, J. J.

"The Migration to Towns and Cities," *Social Forces*, 8, (July, 1930), 402-408.

432 Zimmerman, Carle C., and Smith, T. Lynn

"Migration to Towns and Cities," *American Journal of Sociology*, 36, (July, 1930), 41-51.

IV. OTHER RELATED WORKS

433 Andrews, R. B., Johnson, A. C., Fine, I. V., and Werner, E. E.

"The Effects of Industrialization of Six Small Wisconsin Cities," Wisconsin Commerce Papers, 2, (April, 1959), 1-107.

The study is an attempt to look at the effects of industrialization on cities from 5,000 to 10,000 population, through a study of three cities with large amounts of manufacturing employment; West Bend, Fort Atkinson, Hartford, and three similar cities with less manufacturing employment; Prairie du Chien, Monroe, Richland Center. They were studied in terms of population, employment, trade, taxation, attitudes and related characteristics over a seven year period from 1950 to 1957.

434 Ballert, Albert G.

"The Rise and Decline of American Urban Centers During the 1940's," Land Economics, 28, (August, 1952), 203-211.

The study describes changes of places 10,000 and over from 1940 to 1950, controlling for region. Explanations suggested for change include discussions on annexations, college student entry and marked development of underdeveloped land acquired in earlier decades. The author predicts less urban growth in future decades and indicates some rapidly growing and rapidly declining cities.

435 Bauer, Edward Jackson

"Statistical Indexes of the Social Aspects of Communities," Social Forces, 33, (October, 1954), 64-75.

Some general principles for the construction of statistical indexes are presented on the basis of a review of existing social indexes, including: population indexes, housing, health, mortality, welfare, crime, education, and general social indexes. Problems of index construction--obtaining data, defining the characteristics, selecting them, weighting components, combining components, validating the index and determining its reliability--are also discussed.

436 Beckman, Martin J.

"City Hierarchies and the Distribution of City Size," Economic Development and Cultural Change, 6, (April, 1958), 243-248

This paper discusses structural proportion in a hierarchy of cities as developed by Losch and location theorists, and the rank size rule or pareto distribution observed by Zipf. Some alternative approches to city size distribution are suggested--particularly the law of allometive growth, and Simm's stochastic process.

437 Beimfohr, Oliver Wendel

"Settlement and Distribution of the Population Resource," The Industrial Potential of Southern Illinois, Carbondale: Southern Illinois University, 1954, 7-34.

438 Berry, Brian J. L.

"City Size Distributions and Economic Development," Economic Development and Cultural Change, 9, (July, 1961), 573-588.

The paper is divided into parts. The first describes the city-size distributions of many countries and compares them with indices of urbanization and primacy included in the Atlas of Economic Development; the second describes the relative economic development of these countries; the third compares the materials presented in the first sections and attempts to test the hypothesized relationship between city-size distribution and economic development. A model of city size distribution is formulated.

439 Bogue, Donald J.

"Changes in Population Distribution Since 1940," American Journal of Sociology, 56, (July, 1950), 43-57.

Includes a table on the estimated percentage change in the population of non-metropolitan areas and population changes between 1940-1947 by counties classified by region and by size of their largest city. Corresponding changes are also made for 1930-1940 and 1920-1930.

440 Bogue, Donald J.

Metropolitan Decentralization: A Study of Differential Growth. Oxford, Ohio: Scripps Foundation Studies in Population Distribution, 2, 1950.

Patterns of population growth in metropolitan regions are looked at 1) by distance from metropolis, 2) by size of metropolitan center and differential growth, 3) by size of hinterland city and pattern of urban growth, 4) by size of largest city contained and pattern of rural growth, 5) growth of rural farm population in metropolitan region, 6) growth of rural non-farm population in metropolitan region. The purposes of the study are to determine what new phenomenon are occurring and what suggestions there may be for further research on metropolitan decentralization.

441 Bogue, Donald J.

Population Growth in Standard Metropolitan Areas, 1900-1950, with an Explanatory Analysis of Urbanized Areas. Washington: Housing and Home Finance Agency, 1953.

The study includes an analysis of growth trends in metropolitan areas which in each census year, beginning with 1900, conformed to the 1950 definition of Standard Metropolitan Areas. It reports the effects of size, regional location, and other factors on differential growth between central cities and metropolitan rings.

442 Bogue, Donald J.

"Nodal versus Homogeneous Regions, and Statistical Techniques for Measuring the Influence of Each," *Bulletin of the International Institute of Statistics*, 35, (1965), 377-392.

Five questions that are raised when regional statistics are used in looking at nodal vs. homogeneous regional units are discussed. They are 1) Which is the "correct" or "best" regional principle uniformity or nodality? 2) Should the official statistical agencies of a nation recognize nodal regions or uniform regions (or both) as the proper units for tabulation and publishing regional statistics? 3) by what procedure does one establish boundaries for uniform regions, for nodal regions? 4) If uniform regions are recognized, what does it mean to discuss the internal structure of the region? In what sense do nodal regions have an internal structure? 5) How can the influence of a uniform region be measured, and what statistical techniques should be used to accomplish it?

443 Bogue, Donald J.

"The Spread of Cities," *American Economic Review*, 46, (May, 1956), 284-292.

The purposes of the study are to relate the suburban process in terms of acres of land consumed and to relate land consumption to population growth.

Area of study: 147 standard metropolitan areas that had a population of 100,000 or more in 1950.

He analyzed the conversion of land from agriculture to urban uses by looking at the amount of decrease of agricultural land for every increase in urban population from 1929-1949 in each Standard Metropolitan Area.

Formula used was $L = \frac{238\ P}{1000}$, where L = acres of land in farms converted to nonagricultural use, P = increase in total population.

238 = average rate of conversion of land to nonagricultural use as a result of population increase.

444 Bogue, Donald J.

The Structure of the Metropolitan Community: A Study of Dominance and Subdominance. Ann Arbor: Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies, University of Michigan, 1949.

This is an exploratory study to test broad hypotheses concerning the influences which large metropolitan centers exercise upon the distribution of rural and urban populations and upon the manner in which local communities sustain themselves in the broad hinterland surrounding such metropolitan centers.
Dominance - influence of central cities
Subdominance = influence of the hinterland cities

445 Borchert, J. R.

The Urbanization of the Upper Midwest, 1930-1960. Minneapolis: Upper Midwest Economic Study, University of Minnesota, Urban Report No. 2, 1963.

The report attempts to show where and at what rate urban population changes are occurring in the Upper Midwest and to what extent local governmental units are organized to plan for those changes. Two major developments resulted: 1) Most population increments in the past half century occurred at relatively few, selected centers--that is, differential growth was associated with the development of a system of trade centers in the region, with population increasingly concentrated in larger centers and the majority of places at the lowest level in the hierarchy stagnating or declining. 2) Dispersal of urban population around and outside major centers with 51% of the entire non-farm population of the Upper Midwest in them.

Differential growth of trade centers, dispersal into the countryside, growth characteristics of urban regions and urban areas and urban planning activities are also analyzed.

The Upper Midwest includes: Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Northwestern Wisconsin, Upper Michigan. It coincides with the ninth Federal Reserve District.

446 Browder, Gordon W.

"Some Implications of Our Growing Suburbs," Montana Business, 9, (June, 1957), 1-14.

Suburban population is defined as any residential concentration outside the corporate limits of any urban place, but distinct from the rural farm and vilage populations.

Given are estimates of the suburban population in Montana and problems of urban communities connected with the growth of suburban areas. Problems mentioned include: strain in transportation facilities, zoning ordinances, extension of municipal services, political status, and the stress of the suburban shopping center on the functions of the city.

447 Campbell, Robert B.; Kelley, Samuel C., Jr.; Talbot, Ross B., and Wills, Brent L.

"The Williston Report: The Impact of Oil on the Williston Area of North Dakota," Grand Forks: University of North Dakota, September, 1958.

The effect of the oil development on the demographic structure, the political balance of the social organization, employment, standards of living, and physical attributes of the area are described.

Topics covered by the analysis were the physical, transportation network, demographic, social-political-economic framework of the North Dakota area. There is no direct relation to small town changes.

448 Carroll, Robert L.

"The Metropolitan Influence of the 168 Standard Metropolitan Area Central Cities," Social Forces, 42, (December, 1963), 166-173.

449 Carver, S. M.

Cities in the Suburbs. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1962.

Cities--their changing nature and conceptions about what they might be--are entertained in this book. If cities are considered the culminating achievements of civilization, then the question asked whether cities can be designed and/or planned appears relevant. The book is divided into seven sections and includes such topics as the cities in the suburbs, traditions and ideals, the urban region, town centers, and suburban living.

450 Chapin, F. S, and Weiss, S. F. (eds.)

Urban Growth Dynamics in a Regional Cluster of Cities. New York: Wiley, 1962.

This book is a symposium summary of the program of studies focused on the Piedmont Industrial Crescent. Economic, political, and social dimensions of urban growth, as well as the physical-environmental patterns of urban change are among program topics. The orientation is toward an overall breadth, rather than intensive study of key points of urban change.

451 Clark, Colin

"The Economic Functions of a City in Relation to Its Size," Econometrica, 13, (April, 1945), 97-113.

The study attempts to determine what size of city is necessary for the efficient performance of the functions that a modern community requires. Considered primarily is the ability of cities of different size to provide services rather than their ability to manufacture. Clark examines the proportions of the working populations of different regions engaged in various economic activities; however, he recognizes the limitation of not including the income of the region's inhabitants in determining the scale of the various service industries in a region. He looks at four countries: The United States, Canada, Queensland, and Great Britain.

452 Comlaire, Jean and Cohnman, Werner J.

How Cities Grew. Madison, New Jersey: Florham Park Press, 1964.

A review of urban progress up to around 1815 is given in the first part of this book. The intention is to indicate the links which connect the distant past with the present. The second part consists of an historical treatment of seventy cities of major importance in the world.

453 Cooper, Sherwin H.

"The Census County Division: A Major Revision of the Minor Civil Division," Professional Geographer, 15, (July, 1963), 4-8.

454 Curry, L.

"Random Spatial Economy: An Exploration in Settlement Theory," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 54, (March, 1964), 138-146.

The paper attempts to explain some features of settlement in the United States by using randomness (in probability theory) as a technique for investigation of relevant variables.

Subtitles include the following: 1) locational decisions, 2) normality of nearest neighbors, 3) log normality of neighbor of the same size, 4) arc--sin normality of urban manufacturing employment, 5) rank-size rule.

455 DaFleur, Melvin L., and Crosby, John

"Analyzing Metropolitan Dominance," Social Forces, 35, (October, 1956), 68-75.

Metropolitan dominance is explored. Using wholesale activity as a selected dominance pattern and Seattle, Washington, as a selected metropolitan community, an analysis of a concept thought to be influential in determining this pattern is undertaken for 46 towns.

Variables include: 1) distance from Seattle, 2) population size, 3) freight costs, 4) number of available alternative wholesale outlets closer than Seattle, and 5) perceptions of retail merchants--46 towns--relative to prices, sales, etc. Variables related to index of wholesaling are analyzed by correlation techniques.

456 Davie, Maurice R.

"The Pattern of Urban Growth," Studies in the Science of Society, George Peter Murdock (ed.), New Haven: Yale University Press, 1937, 133-161.

Burgess' hypothesis of the concentric zone pattern is not found to apply to New Haven, Connecticut. Low economic areas are found in every zone--due especially to the factor of industrial and railroad land use. Topography and other factors may also vary an urban pattern.

He concludes: there is no universal "ideal" type; rather: 1) a zonal pattern--more square and rectangular, 2) commercial land use extending radial lines and forming sub-centers, 3) industrial location near means of transportation, 4) low grade housing near industrial and transportation areas, 5) second and first class housing anywhere else.

457 Deutsch, Gertrude

"The Trek is to the Suburbs," Conference Board Business Record, 8, (1951), 378-382.

The economic consequence to the central city and to suburban area are discussed as well as problems in municipal financing and public responsibilities. Population trends inside and outside central cities of Standard Metropolitan Areas from 1900 to 1950 are indicated by a ratio of suburbanization.

$$\text{Ratio of suburbanization} = \frac{\text{percent change in suburban population, 1940-1950}}{\text{percent change in Central city's population, 1940-1950}}.$$

458 Dobriner, W. (ed.)

The Suburban Community. New York: Putnam's Sons, 1958.

459 Douglass, Harlan Paul

The Suburban Trend. New York: The Century Company, 1925.

A study of the suburban development--the major types, the varieties, the cost of suburban living, its institutions, deficiencies, the rural side of the suburban trend and the deliberate decentralization. The conclusion reached is that suburbs are intermediate in form, parts of the evolving cities and in sharp contrast with the original rural pattern of social experience.

460 Duncan, Otis Dudley, and Schnore, Leo F.

"Cultural, Behavioral, and Ecological Perspectives in the Study of Social Organization," American Journal of Sociology, 65, (September, 1959), 132-153.

The three perspectives--cultural, behavioral, and ecological--differ in respect to their frames of reference, analytical units, and questions they raise about the nature of social organization. In the light of recent developments and its manifest potentialities, the ecological approach has advantages over the alternatives for explaining variation and change in such patterns of organization as bureaucracy and stratification. The variety of cross-disciplinary interests represented in human ecology should challenge the student of social organization to investigate the heuristic utility of an ecological viewpoint.

461 Duncan, O. Dudley, and Cuzzort, Ray P.

"Regional Differentiation and Socio-economic Change," The Regional Science Association, Papers and Proceedings, 4, (1958), 163-177.

The concept region, when introduced into explanatory models and statistical analyses, is bound up with problems of describing areal structure and change. Hence the purpose of the paper is to indicate that spatial variation in the variable chosen as an index of economic growth and hypothesized "causal" or "functional" relationships between that variable and others thought related to it must be accounted for in research work. That is, a researcher must make known his interpretations of regional differences, how differences are related to patterns of change and how he justifies his inference about regional influences.

462 Duncan, Otis Dudley

"Service Industries and the Urban Hierarchy," Regional Science Association, Papers and Proceedings, 5, (1959), 105-120.

City-size patterns of certain groups of "selected services" using data from the 1954 Census of Business are observed in this empirical study of economic correlates of various sized communities in the urban hierarchy. Hoover's index of urbanization is discussed, as well as groups of services including automobile repair services, personal services, business services, and miscellaneous repair services.

463 Duncan, Otis Dudley; Scott, William Richard; Lieberson, Stanley; Duncan, Beverly Davis, and Winnsborough, Hal H.

Metropolis and Region. Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins Press, 1960.

From an ecological approach the metropolis is studied in the following ways: 1) the metropolis and its functions, 2) metropolitan dominance and hinterland activities, 3) industrial structure and regional relationships, and 4) regional relationships and fifty major cities.

464 Eldridge, Hope Tisdale

"The Process of Urbanization," Social Forces, 20, (March, 1942), 311-316.

Urbanization is defined as the process of population concentration. The process is divided into two parts: increase in number of places and increase in size of places. This definition has provided demographers and ecologists with an operational framework on which many of their studies are based.

465 Garrison, William, and Berry, Brian J. L.

"Alternate Explanations of Urban Rank-Size Relationships," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 48, (March, 1958), 83-91.

A comparison of city population and ranks may be empirically analyzed by various methods. Those suggested and discussed in the article are: 1) rank-size, 2) Zipf--i.e., derive observation of city size by underlying distribution of agglomeration and dispersion techniques, 3) Christaller's city hierarchy and comparison with Zipf's techniques, 4) Rashevsky's theory of human relations which generally discusses spatial distribution, city-sizes, relations with rural and urban opportunities and derives explanations of distributions of city-size by underlying distributions of occupations, 5) Simon's probability explanation, i.e., accounts for the distribution of observed to expected frequencies of city size.

466 Gibbs, Jack P.

"Growth of Individual Metropolitan Areas: A Global View," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 51, (December, 1961), 380-391.

This article is a comparative analysis of the extent of the growth rates for 906 of the World's Metropolitan Areas. A discussion of problems encountered in this type of study, limitations of data and compensation for such in his research are given.

Proposition studied: Growth of an urban center may be partially contingent on the rate of population increase for the region or the nation in which it is located. Results indicate: average growth of all the Metropolitan Areas in a region sets certain limits for the growth of any particular one.

467 Gibbs, Jack P.

Urban Research Methods. New York: Appleton-Century Crofts, 1961.

The book is comprised of readings selected to acquaint beginning students with methods for the study of demographic and ecological aspects of cities and urbanization.

It is divided into parts: I. Urban units, their nature and boundaries, II. Some basic characteristics of urban units, III. Spatial structure of urban units, IV. Urban hinterlands and functional types of cities, V. Characteristics of urbanization, VI. Rural-urban differences, VII. Rural-urban interrelations.

468 Gibbs, Jack P.

"The Evolution of Population Concentration," Economic Geography, 39, (April, 1963), 119-129.

The stated hypothesis is that urbanization is the major factor in the process of population concentration and population concentration occurs through five stages, each stage reached in the order indicated.

I. Cities first come into being, percentage increase of rural is greater than or equal to increase in urban population;
II. Percentage of urban population is greater than percentage increase of rural population;
III. Rural population undergoes an absolute decline;
IV. Population of small cities undergoes an absolute decline;
V. There is a decline in the differences among territorial divisions with regard to population density--i.e., a change toward a more even spatial distribution of population.

469 Gibbs, Jack P., and Martin, Walter T.

"Toward a Theoretical System of Human Ecology," Pacific Sociological Review, 2, (Spring, 1959), 29-36.

The purpose of ecology: to describe the characteristics of sustenance organization for the population as a whole--i.e. the patterning of social relationships within the population that are manifested in sustenance activities. Considered in this framework, it is asserted that ecology may achieve status as a generalizing science.

470 Gist, Noel P.

"Developing Patterns of Urban Decentralization," Social Forces, 30, (March, 1952), 257-267.

This is a study of 460 households immediately surrounding Columbia, Missouri in 1950. It was hypothesized that the population representing an out-migration exhibited certain social characteristics that differentiated it from other population elements in the same area. Two groups were distinguished: decentralized families--those that had moved from Columbia to their present location--and nondecentralized families--those that had moved to their homesites from places elsewhere. Characteristics analyzed were the following: occupational patterns, community backgrounds of adults, distances from city of employment, size of acreages, mobility, tenure status, education, age, and education of husbands and wives.

471 Goldstein, S. and Mayer, K. B.

"Impact of Immigration on the Socio-economic Structure of Cities and Suburbs," Sociology and Social Research, 50, (October, 1965), 5-23.

Using special census tract tabulations indicating migration status of the population, with cross-tabulations by education, occupation and income, this paper investigates the role of migration in population redistribution in one of the older metropolitan areas. Findings indicate migrants in both the central cities and suburbs resemble each other more than non-migrants.

472 Gras, N. S. B.

"The Rise of the Metropolitan Community," The Urban Community. E. W. Burgess (ed.), Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1926, 183-191.

This is a general description of the five forms of general economic organization that have arisen as modes of thinking. They are collectional economy, cultural nomadic economy, settled village economy, town economy, and the metropolitan economy. This discussion is primarily of the rise of the new metropolitan economy--its economic organization and social-ecological characteristics.

473 Gregor, Howard F.

"Spatial Disharmonies in California Population Growth," Geographical Review, 53, (January, 1963), 100-122.

A regional view of population distribution shows a ranking in almost a direct inverse ratio to that of the distribution of precipitation.

Topics discussed include: 1) disharmonies of association, water conservation and flood control, and 2) disharmonies of congestion--air pollution and urban sprawl.

474 Gregory, M.

Declining Population: Possible Remedies in South Northants," Town and Country Planning, 20, (March, 1952), 119-125.

Because of crowded cities, it is believed essential to disperse the population and revive the small towns where population is declining. A list of the conditions necessary for the development of the rural region in question as well as two brief case studies--one of Braclcheg, the other of Daventry--is made. In the case studies the history, character, and means for solving population decline are pointed out.

475 Gregory, W. M.

"Growth of the Cities of Washington," Journal of Geography, 14, (May, 1916), 348-353.

The history of the settlement pattern of Washington is briefly given. It indicates the powerful influence of the railroads, and the advantages of state forests, railroads and salt water on the settlement patterns around the Puget Sound and the growth of Washington cities. The development of Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma are specifically discussed.

476 Grigg, Charles M.

"A Proposed Model for Measuring the Ecological Process of Dominance," Social Forces, 36, (December, 1957), 128-131.

The paper proposes a statistical model whereby the hypothesis of metropolitan dominance is tested. Also, an intermediate classification representing the limited influence of central places on their respective hinterland is proposed and named the urban pattern of dominance. "F" ratios are used for the analysis. Results indicated that the southeast is not a metropolitan region, but is in an intermediate stage of urban cominance.

477 Halbwachs, Maurice

Population and Society: Introduction to Social Morphology. Glencoe, Illinois: Free Press, 1960. 81-117.

478 Harper, R. A.

"River Junction Communities of the Lower Ohio Valley--a Functional Comparison," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 50, (September, 1960), 324.

Abstract of paper presented at the 56th Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers, Dallas, Texas, April 17-21, 1960.

The paper discusses Paducah at the mouth of the Tennessee, Cairo at the Ohio-Mississippi junction, Mt. Vernon, Indiana at the Wabash junction, and Smithland, Kentucky at the Cumberland-Ohio junction. Each settlement at the beginning performed basically the same functions, but with transportation shifts toward railroads each has changed in size and function. The changes are discussed in this paper.

479 Harris, C. D.

"A Functional Classification of Cities in the United States," Geographical Review, 33, (January, 1943), 86-99.

The article proposes a quantitative method of functional analysis of cities and submits a classification of American cities based on that method. The classification is based on the activity of greatest importance in each city in which certain percentages of population are employed in activities. Activities used are manufacturing cities and some subtypes, retail centers of diversified cities, wholesale centers, transportation centers, mining towns, university towns, and resort and retirement towns.

480 Harris, C. D.

"Market as a Factor in the Localization of Industry in the United States," Association of American Geographers Annals, 44, (December, 1954), 315-348.

This is an analysis of the role of regional and national markets--specifically about the markets in the United States. Topics include: the importance of the market, location of markets, the market potential, areal distributions of market potential, comparative transport costs to market, areal distribution of comparative transportation costs, regional markets--especially the central market, the East, the West, the South, Topics also discussed were the segments of the national economy--mining, agriculture, manufacturing.

481 Hart, J. F.

"Functional and Occupational Structures of Cities of the American South," Association of American Geographers Annals, 45, (September, 1955), 269-286.

Harris' functional classification of cities is applied to urban areas of the South in 1950. The purposes of the study are to 1) discover cities whose function has changed since 1930, 2) classify cities which have passed the 10,000 population mark since 1930, and 3) analyze the distribution, size and occupational structure of cities within each functional category. Standard Metropolitan Areas and cities over 10,000 are the units of analysis.

482 Hart, J. F.

"Some Comparisons of Population Distribution in the Middle West in 1950," Indiana Academy of Science, Proceedings, 71, (1961), 210-218.

Variations in population density in nine Midwestern states apparently result from superimposition of two different population distributions. One is point-oriented, clustered, and highly concentrated in space; the other has regional uniformity--this is essentially a farm population distribution--i.e., area variations based on farm size and size of farm families. Superimposed on regional uniformity is the distribution of rural non-farm and urban population--which is distributed like scattered conical tents and best explained in terms of city hierarchy and central places.

483 Hauser, Philip M., and Duncan, Otis D.

The Study of Population. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1959.

The book is divided into four parts and contains contributions from twenty-eight population experts: Part I. Demography as a Science, Part II. Development and Current Status of Demography, Part III. Elements of Demography, Part IV. Population Studies in Various Disciplines.

484 Hawley, Amos H.

"An Ecological Study of Urban Service Institutions," American Sociological Review, 6, (October, 1941), 629-639.

A study of the relationship of institutions and population giving consideration to factors such as income, industrial occupation, age, sex, nativity, and race, in order to determine the relative degree of association of each with the institutions of the community. Size and location are used as controls.

485 Hawley, Amos H.

The Changing Shape of Metropolitan America: Deconcentration Since 1920. Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1956.

This study complements Bogue's Population Growth in Standard Metropolitan Area, 1900-1950. It discusses population redistribution within metropolitan areas for the period 1900-1950. It relates population change to distance from central city. Other independent variables tested for their relationships include size of central city and population redistribution; average annual growth of central city and population redistribution; distance between central city and selected geographic features with population redistribution; manufacturing industry, industrial location and region locale with population redistribution.

486 Hawley, Amos H.

"The Incorporation Trend in Metropolitan Areas, 1900-1950," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 25, (February, 1959), 41-45.

The accumulation of incorporated places in the 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas of the 1950 Census is traced from 1900-1950. To the 1521 places in 1900, 1354 were added by 1950. The net change conceals a loss of 320 incorporated places, most of which have been annexed to a central city or to larger satellite cities. New more than old incorporated places are concentrated in a few large Standard Metropolitan Areas experiencing industrial deconcentration and localized within fifteen miles of central city centers. The incorporated population has increased by over 200% and is steadily rising proportional to the total United States population, however, declining proportional to all Standard Metropolitan Area population.

487 Heberle, Rudolf

"The Mainsprings of Southern Urbanization," The Urban South. Rupert B. Vance and Nicholas J. Demerath (eds.), Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1954, 6-23.

This is an attempt to evaluate the relative importance of general factors identified with explanations of urbanization in the South. The factors include: 1. increased productivity of agriculture, 2. the development of commerce and transportation, 3. the growth and concentration of manufacturing industries in certain localities, settlement and national increase in population. This chapter further attempts to identify the particular geographic pattern of urban places in the South.

488 Henderson, Sidney

Labor Force Potentials; Farm Migration Available for Urban Growth, Eight Nebraska Cities, 1940-1950, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Business Research Bulletin 60, 1956.

489 Hobson, Peggie M.

"Population and Settlement in Nova Scotia," Scottish Geographical Magazine, 70, (September, 1954), 49-63.

The examination of the population and settlement condition in Nova Scotia between 1941 and 1951 indicates the necessity to consider the influence of Nova Scotia's historical background--particularly the racial composition and varied ethnic groups--when analyzing the distribution and density of population of the province. The former factors, however, for Nova Scotia are of greater importance in determining the regional economy than the latter factors.

490 Hoekveld, G. A.

"A Theoretical Contribution to the Construction of Models for Use in the Geography of Settlements," Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie, 56, (November, December, 1965), 201-208.

Definition of various stages of urbanization are given as 1) pattern of agrarian settlements, 2) autonomous urban centers, 3) autonomous "rurban" settlements, 4) polynuclear industrial zone, 5) metropolitan settlement, and 6) communication.

All settlements and systems of settlement of these categories constitute for their inhabitants a set of scales within which their needs are satisfied to a greater or lesser extent. As the scales expand, as a consequence of improved circulation and communication structure, the mutually complementary nature of the settlements increase and distinctive systems and patterns evolve. The intention is to recognize the structure of these patterns for an evaluation of the existing order.

491 Hoover, Edgar M.

The Location of Economic Activity. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1948.

Chapter 8 discusses the economic structure of communities--including one section on the "trading area" and location patterns within the urban and metropolitan communities.

Chapter 15 talks about tools of public policy.

Chapter 16 talks about policies for locational flexibility.

492 Hoselitz, Bert F.

"Generative and Parasitic Cities," Economic Development and Cultural Change, 3, (April, 1955), 278-294.

The distinction between generative and parasitic roles of cities are discussed. The procedures mentioned only provide yardsticks for comparisons, approximations of stages of development and criteria for a classification of cities. Presented is a general theory of the relations between urbanization and economic growth and cultural change. Suggestions for further research are encouraged in order to determine the interrelations of the processes of urban growth and development, economic progress and cultural change.

493 Hogt, Homer

"Changing Patterns of Urban Growth 1959-1975," Urban Land, 18, (April, 1959), 1, 3-6.

The concept of what urban U. S. A. can be in 1975 if planners have the opportunity to grasp the situation is presented. Topics discussed are national wealth and building, housing demands, shopping centers, factory buildings; economists of urban redevelopment, development of suburbs and new communities, future land planning, and population growth.

494 Iowa State University Center for Agricultural and Economic Development, Research and Education for Regional and Area Development, Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1966.

Sources of regional growth and evaluations of public policies that can influence positively the economic and social well-being of regions are discussed. Each chapter specifies a problem in regional development from a particular professional viewpoint.

Some of the chapter headings are: Measuring Regional Development, Measuring Regional Economic Growth, Economic Base and Regional Growth. The problems range from economic and engineering to political and social problems.

495 Isard, Walter, and Kavesh, Robert

"Economic Structural Interrelations of Metropolitan Regions," American Journal of Sociology, 60, (September, 1954), 152-162.

A model for analyzing and projecting metropolitan community development by examining basic inter-industrial and interregional relationships is presented. Various economic regions specializing in manufacturing and agriculture are integrated by use of an economic matrix.

496 Jaffe, A. J.

"Population Trends and City Growth," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals, 242, (November, 1945), 18-24.

Summary of article states the following:

1. Future city growth will proceed at a slower rate than in the past decades (1790-1930). This will result from a lower rate of and decrease in foreign immigration, greater dependence on rural-urban migration.

2. Metropolitan Areas will probably grow at a faster rate than the balance of the nation. The process of decentralization will continue within areas.

3. Housing may continue to be both of the apartment type and single family type apartment, being greater in central cities due to high land costs than on the periphery, since--family dwellings may predominate where land values are lower.

497 James, J. R.

"Facing up to the Outward Shift of Urban Population (Great Britain): Urban Pressure on Countryside is not Likely to Diminish; Green Belts and the Form a Town's Outward Growth Should Take," Municipal Journal, Public Works Engineer and Contractor's Guide, 67, (November 13, 20, 27, 1959), 3157+, 3259+, 3349+.

In the first of three articles reviewing the unprecedented demands made on the British countryside by the outward movement of urban populations, James outlines the magnitude of population movements nationally, regionally, and locally.

The second of the articles reviews the consequences of the outward movement of urban populations in Britain and the major planning questions which must be considered. Waterways, density standards, and factories are discussed.

The third of the series discusses the form which the outward growth of towns should take. Green belts as preventers of large urban growth, suburban areas and needs for revision of the county plan are explained.

498 Johansen, John P.

The Influence of Migration Upon South Dakota's Population 1930-1950, Brookings: South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 431, 1953.

499 Jones, Frederick W.

Growth Patterns of Cities. New York: National Industrial Conference Board, 1953.

500 Jones, Victor

"Classification of Cities," Public Management, 35, (July, 1953), 146-150.

Cities in The Municipal Year Book are classified for cities over 10,000 in the following categories: metropolitan status, rent level in metropolitan areas, major economic base, and relative newness of dwelling unit structures. Using these classifications he summarizes his findings for the 992 cities over 10,000 for which data are available.

501 Jones, Victor, et. al.

"Economic and Social Classification of Cities," Public Management, 45, (May, 1963), 98-101.

This article summarizes the economic classification and other data reproduced and calculated from the 1958 Census of Manufacturing and Business and the 1960 Census of Population and Housing. It denotes the distribution of characteristics of cities by region, size of place and metropolitan status according to 1960 information.

502 Kariel, H. G.

"Some Aspects of the Spatial Distribution of Population Change in the West Northcentral States," Professional Geography, 14, (June, 1962), 17-23.

The concern of the article is two-fold: 1) devising a test in order to concentrate on either population growth or decline, and not both simultaneously when studying population change, 2) looking at relations between population change and simple variables. Sample counties analyzed number less than 100 in the WNC region for the time period 1950-1960; multiple correlation was the statistical method employed.

It was hypothesized that areas that had greater population growth between 1950-1960 would correlate positively with 1) population size, 2) number of employees in manufacturing, 3) number of managers, officials, proprietors, excluding those that operate farms, 4) number of professional, technical and kindred workers, 5) urban population, 6) capital expenditures, 7) median family income, 8) net reproduction, and 9) change in number of tractors.

503 Keyes, Fenton

"The Correlation of Social Phenomena with Community Size," Social Forces, 36, (May, 1958), 311-315.

Ninety-four social characteristics of population in cities of different size classes were tabulated by economic, social and political institutions of the city. An inspection of the tables reveals no difference between communities below 25,000. The findings suggest that different degrees of urbanization may correlate not only with community institutions, but also with urban dwellers' beliefs and practices.

504 Kiang, Ying-Cheng

"The Change of Population in American Metropolitan Areas, 1950-1960," Professional Geographer, 15, (November, 1963), 24-29.

The change of population during 1950-1960 in each American Metropolitan Area (including the central city and metropolitan ring) is measured in terms of its natural net increase and net migration. Central cities and rings were then classified according to these processes into three stages: young, mature, and old.

Natural net increase was defined by the balance between residential live births and residential deaths.

Net migration rates were estimated on the basis of total net change of population--natural net increase.

505 King, Leslie

"Population Growth and Employment Change in New Zealand Cities," New Zealand Geographer, 20, (April, 1964), 30-42.

The purpose of the study is to discover a set of explanatory variables which is sufficient to explain the observed variation in the urban growth rates of 15 urban areas and 81 incorporated boroughs which in 1951 had a population of 1,000 or more.

The variables considered: 1) size of town in 1951, 2) percentage increase in size of employed labor force, 3) level of manufacturing in city in 1951, 4) growth in the level of manufacturing employment, 5) growth in the level of service employment, 6) rate of population growth of urban population growth, 1941-1951, 7) distance to nearest urban center, 8) potential for natural increase (excess births and deaths). A multiple regression model was employed for the analysis.

506 Kish, L.

"Differentiation in Metropolitan Areas," *American Sociological Review*, 19, (August, 1954), 388-398.

This report presents a comparative study of the amount of differentiation shown by local communities *within* the concentric circular zones of the metropolitan area. Chief objective--to demonstrate the existence of this difference in amount of differentiation and to devise methods for its measurement.

507 Kohn, Clyde F.

"Some Spatial Characteristics of Iowa's Population Growth," *Iowa Business Digest*, 31, (1960), 22-26.

508 Koos, Earl L., and Brunner, Edmund de S.

"Suburbanization in Webster, New York," Rochester, New York: University of Rochester, 1945.

509 Lösch, August

The Economics of Location. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1954.

510 Madden, Carl H.

"On Some Indications of Stability in the Growth of Cities in the United States," *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 4, (July, 1956), 371-387.

511 Madden, Carl H.

"Some Spatial Aspects of Urban Growth in the United States," *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 4, (July, 1956), 371-387.

512 Madden, Carl H.

"Some Temporal Aspects of the Growth of Cities," *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 6, (January, 1958), 143-170.

513 Mayer, H. M.

"Economic Prospects for the Smaller City," Public Management, 45, (August, 1963), 170-173.

Smaller American cities face the prospect of rapid changes in their economic and social characteristics due to changing American urban patterns, the availability of the automobile and the decline of non-urban population. Two sets of problems exist for smaller cities: 1) those in fringe areas that have increased governmental and social organizational growth and 2) those independent cities that have problems of non-growth and decrease in economic base. Some suggestions for solving the smaller cities' problems are given.

514 McKelvey, Blake

The Urbanization of America, 1860-1915. New Brunswick, New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1963.

The purpose of the book is to examine the character of city growth, to uncover some of its causes, and to explore the relationships between this development and other phases of American history from 1860-1915.

First part deals with economic and demographic forces that tend to multiply and scatter urban centers across the land.

Second part deals with internal civic and political evaluation of the cities.

Third and Fourth parts deal with urban social and cultural innovation and their embodiment in customs and institutions.

Fifth part tries to relate city growth and city influences (a spatial and functional analysis).

515 McKenzie, R. D.

"Spatial Distance and Community Organization Pattern," Social Forces, 5, (June, 1927), 623-627.

516 McKenzie, R. D.

The Metropolitan Community. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1933.

This book indicated the basic changes that have taken place in American cities since the advent of motor transportation. It deals with the important structural changes that took place and are taking place in American settlement in order to furnish a background for the consideration of specific social problems.

Five parts to the book include: 1) Recent trends in population distribution, 2) Rise of the metropolitan community, 3) Interrelations of cities, 4) Process of metropolitan expansion, 5) Problems with large cities.

517 Mitra, S.

"The Changing Pattern of Population Concentration in Indian Cities," Eugenics Quarterly, 12, (September, 1965), 154-161.

518 Moore, Frederick T.

"A Note on City-Size Distributions," Economic Development and Cultural Change, 7, (July, 1959), 465-476.

Some empirical results using rank-size rule for estimating city size are indicated in five samples of 100 cities in the United States in 1890 and 1950. Estimates of metropolitan areas in the United States and in the United Soviet Socialist Republic were also made for 1950. None of the results proved satisfactory for predicting city size.

The paper may be considered a footnote to M. Beckman's article, "City Hierarchies and the Distribution of City Size," Economic Development and Cultural Change, 6, (April, 1958), 243-248.

519 Nelson, H. J.

"A Service Classification of American Cities," Economic Geography, 31, (July, 1955), 189-210.

Using 1950 Census of Population figures for places over 10,000 including village areas and some unincorporated places, a service classification for American cities is devised. The method looks at the proportion of the labor force engaged in a service. Nine categories from Volume II, Census of Population, were used and the method employed is the standard deviation. Categories are not mutually exclusive.

520 Neuberger, R. L.

"Why People are Moving to Town," Survey, 87, (March, 1951), 119-122.

The major shift to cities of the country's population has presented many problems for people living in rural communities. To meet the competition of the cities, it is hypothesized that rural communities must offer more cultural advantages (better schools, plumbing, electricity, music, dance, etc.) and greater opportunities for companionship among townspeople if they want to survive. Some examples of rural community action programs are given.

521 Ogburn, William F.

"Size of Community as a Factor in Migration," Sociological and Social Research, 28, (March-April, 1944), 255-261.

The influence of size as a factor in migration may be obscured when cities are divided into different sizes due to intervening effects of distance, opportunities and other push factors. When a classification is based on urban, village and farm, the influence of size on migration is demonstrated.

522 Ogburn, William F.

"Inventions of Local Transportation and the Patterns of Cities," Social Forces, 24, (May, 1946), 373-379.

Conclusion of the article states the following:

The natural process toward dispersal of the urban population could be speeded by governmental planning and direction; the placement of city population, residences and places of work is singularly a function of local transportation. Cities themselves are the creation of long distance transportation. Any successful planning and dispersal of urban population must rest on local transportation.

The effects of railroads, streetcar, auto, aviation--helicopter, and cargo planes--on urban growth provide the major thesis of this article.

523 Pitts, Forrest R. (ed.)

"Urban Systems and Economic Development," Papers and Proceedings of a Conference on Urban Systems Research in Underdeveloped and Advanced Economics, Eugene: University of Oregon, School of Business Administration, 1962.

This is a collection of geographic studies of the urban community which have been made in underdeveloped areas. The first part consists of research related to relationships between urbanization and economic development; the second part to specific studies made in India, Ashanti, Japan, and Korea. The purpose of the conference and studies were to identify research ideas related to urbanization that could be pursued in Korea.

524 Redick, R. W.

"Population Growth and Distribution in Central Cities, 1940-1950," American Sociological Review, 21, (February, 1956), 38-43.

525 Reiss, Albert J., Jr.

"Some Logical and Methodological Problems in Community Research," Social Forces, 33 (October, 1954), 51-57.

Reiss reviews some logical and methodological problems in community studies, suggesting that the methodological problems in community research are barely separable from the theoretical ones.

3.

526 Reiss, Albert J., Jr.

"The Community and the Corporate Area," University of Pennsylvania Law Review, 105, (February, 1957), 443-463.

The purpose of the paper is to define the metropolitan community, to discuss its operational delimitations and to offer a discussion of the problems in making corporate areas equivalent to the territorial community. The paper is divided into three parts: 1) distinguishes among concepts of community, corporate area and region, 2) focuses on the census unit, Standard Metropolitan Area, 3) points out certain implications for using corporate areas as units of analysis.

527 Reiss, Albert J., Jr.

"The Sociological Study of Communities," Rural Sociology, 24, (June, 1959), 118-130.

Research on communities often fails to meet two important criteria which permit valid generalizations from the findings. First, studies generaly fail to apply the scientific comparative approach and the techniques of multi-variable analysis in their design and execution. Second, theory fails to distinguish between properties of communities and properties which are properly classified in other systems

Theoretical approaches to study of community phenomena discussed are 1) community as an ecological system, 2) community as a social system (stratification, power structure, education, religion, economic institutions, etc.), 3) community as a social-group approach.

528 Rohrer, Wayne C.

"Demographic and Social Changes Affecting the Community Hospital," Hospital Administration, 7, (Summer, 1962), 32-51.

The hospital's social environment may be indicated by the use of demographic indices. The decrease in the number of hospitals, quality of staff, type of people as patients in rural communities, are affected by the size and density of the population, the number of "good," available services--like education. Recreational services, for example, are needed in an area to keep good staff willing to stay in the rural environment. With an increase in outmigration and increase in old population in rural areas, the hospitals change also in service functions. For the hospital to be maintained in rural areas, the administrative staff must be satisfied that its hospital will only be a "training ground for new hospital staff" unless the rural area implements other services so as to compete with the urban environment for drawing well-qualified staff.

529 Roterus, Victor

"Effects of Population Growth and Non-Growth on the Well-Being of Cities," American Sociological Review, 11, (February, 1946), 90-98.

Study of two groups of cities: The first group is of nine growing cities having a moderate rate of growth (y.9%) from 1930-1940 and the second group is of nine non-growing cities which had a net loss of 1.9% over the decade. Size range: 100,000 to 900,000.

Effects of non-growing and moderate growth on city well-being are measured with respect to their impact on four categories of city functions and welfare: 1) employment activities such as building, real estate, retail trade, transportation and public utilities, 2) municipal government, 3) population composition and social well-being, 4) physical appearance.

530 Schettler, Clarence

"Relation of City-Size to Economic Services," American Sociological Review, 8, (February, 1943), 60-62.

Hypothesis tested was the following: If the population of a city were the main determining factor in its kind and number of economic services, there should be only a small variation in the economic pattern among cities of the same size.

It was found that calculated ratios of the number of persons per single economic service would help determine a surplus of deficiency in each kind of service.

The study dealt with 101 cities--67 in Ohio, 17 in Pennsylvania, 6 in Michigan, 6 in Indiana, 4 in Illinois, 1 in Kentucky. Size range: 2,600-80,700. Data were from the Consumer Market Handbook. Correlation coefficients were calculated between population and number of each kind of economic service in the community.

531 Schnore, Leo F.

"The Growth of Metropolitan Suburbs," American Sociological Review, 22, (April, 1957), 165-173.

Growth rates for a single decade (1940-1950) are shown for only the larger incorporated places (10,000+) lying within the rings of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Included are details on the suburban movement.

Hypotheses regarding the growth differentials between types of suburbs that are tested; 1) residential suburbs are growing rapidly because they are becoming even more residential in character, by means of large increments in housing construction, 2) at the same time, employing suburbs are growing less rapidly because they are becoming more exclusively devalued to industry and other employment-providing activities.

3) Increased specialization in production and employment leads to a reduction in the pre-existent residential use of land and the discouragement in the new construction of housing.

Schnore concludes that the result of mounting territorial differentiation is increasing segregation with similar units and similar functions clustering together.

532 Schnore, Leo F.

"Metropolitan Growth and Decentralization," American Journal of Sociology, 63, (September, 1957), 171-192.

The article includes a narrative account of metropolitan growth and development from its beginning to the present time. A number of implications derived from the review are set forth in the form of concrete problems for research.

533 Schnore, Leo F.

"Satellites and Suburbs," Social Forces, 36, (December, 1957), 121-127.

The purposes of the article are to: 1) set forth an explicit distinction between two types of metropolitan subcenters--suburbs and satellites, 2) summarize presently available information on the two types, 3) suggest some important and immediate implications for research.

534 Schnore, Leo F., and Peterson, Gene B.

"Urban and Metropolitan Development in the United States and Canada," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals, 316, (March, 1958), 60-68.

Compared with the rest of the Western Hemisphere, the patterns of population distribution in the United States and Canada are highly similar. This historical statistical review shows that both nations have had "urban" majorities since at least World War I. But Canadian urbanization has lagged behind that of the United States. The same lag in social change can be noted in metropolitan development which began on a large scale just after World War II in both countries.

535 Schnore, Leo F.

"The Social and Economic Characteristics of American Suburbs," The Sociological Quarterly, 4, (Spring, 1963), 122-134.

The study is an attempt to portray socioeconomic characteristics of the New York City urbanized area suburb as typical of contemporary suburbia. The purpose of the article is to take issue with the growing attention that is being given to the variations within the general categories of "suburb."

535 Smailes, A. E.

"The Urban Hierarchy in England and Wales," Geography, 29, (June, 1944), 41-51.

This was the first attempt in English geography to arrive at a comprehensive classification of urban groups in England and Wales according to rank--i.e., the construction of a horizontal classification which involves the assessment of comparative status and graded order. The indices of functions of education, health, entertainment and a variety of service organizations are secondary schools, hospitals, cinemas and newspapers.

Results indicate for Wales and England that the successive classes of city, major town, and town in descending order increase in number roughly in ratio 1:3:9.

536 Smith, Guy Harold

"The Settlement and Distribution of the Population in Wisconsin," Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters, 24, (November, 1929), 53-107.

The settlement and distribution of inhabitants in Wisconsin reflect the significance of the frontier and the persistence of the regional geography in the development of a population sectionalism. The sectionalism reflects the physical conditions of the landscape, soil and climate as well as the social elements. The settlement pattern is discussed from the period of exploration, primarily emphasizing the effects of the physical environment on the population settlement patterns.

538 Spaulding, I. A.

"Perspective on Urbanization," Rural Sociology, 27, (March, 1962), 1-6.

By using the concept of locality settlement, which has applications in both rural and urban environments, it is argued that it is possible to ascertain relationships between urbanization and agriculture which cannot be determined with the use of the rural-urban dichotomy or the rural-urban dictinuum.

539 Steigenga, W.

"A Comparative Analysis and a Classification of Netherlands Towns," *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, 46, (June-July, 1955), 105-119.

The differences in sensitivity, economic variety and occupation structure of Netherlands towns are quantitatively measured. The following conclusions were made:

1. Lack of diversity significantly limits choice of job opportunities.
2. Social mobility in one-sided communities is generally less than in more diversified communities.
3. In periods of depression communities will suffer, by pressure and threatening of unemployment (with all social psychological consequences involved.)
4. Consequence of one-sided structure is that quantitatively (e.g. female labor) or qualitatively (e.g. lack of higher opportunities) potentialities will be unused.

540 Stein, Maurice Robert

The Eclipse of Community: an Interpretation of American Studies. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1960.

Ananalysis of the dominant myths in each community with relevant realities. Includes selections from R. Park's *Urbanization in Chicago*, the Lynd's *Middletown* and Whyte's *Street Corner Society*.

Focuses include sections on theories of American communities, and anthropological, psychoanalytic, and socialization approaches toward communities.

541 Steward, Julian H.

"The Concept and Method of Cultural Ecology," *Theory of Cultural Change*, Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1955, 30-42.

Purpose of chapter: To develop the concept of ecology in relation to human beings as an heuristic device for understanding the effect of environment upon culture. Begins by distinguishing other concepts of ecology (biology, human, and social) from cultural and follows with howcultural ecology may be able to supplement the historical approach of anthropology. Cultural ecology had been described as a methodological tool for ascertaining how the adaptation of a culture to its environment may entail certain changes.

542 Stolper, W.

"Spatial Order and the Economic Growth of Cities," *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 3, (January, 1955), 137-146.

543 Taylor, G. R.

Satellite Cities: a Study of Industrial Suburbs. New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1915.

The conditions of cities which have undergone growth in the vicinity of larger cities of the country are presented here. Topics include industrialized escape from congestion, economic gain and civic isolation, town building by private enterprise, and community planning.

544 Thompson, Warren S.

The Growth of Metropolitan Districts in the United States: 1900-1940. Washington: U. S. Census Bureau, 1947.

Making adjustments for comparisons of the same area for the beginning and end of each decade, metropolitan districts are traced for one or more of the four decades between 1900 and 1940. Growth and distribution of metropolitan population, regional growth of metropolitan districts, growth of metropolitan districts by size and economic factors and general factors affecting the redistribution of population within metropolitan districts are analyzed. The demographic significance of their growth and their future growth in the United States and by Census Division region are also evaluated.

545 Ullman, Edward L.

"Amenities as a Factor in Regional Growth," Geographical Review, 44, (January, 1954), 119-132.

In discussing regional growth and development, the amenity factors it is argued must be considered for reasons for migration--amenity factors suggested and discussed; 1) climate, 2) early retirement and tourist factors, 3) increase in tertiary employment and personal comfort consideration, 4) shift of industry to greater market orientation, 5) increased mobility to decide which region like best, 6) agglomerative pull by settlement of friends and relatives, 7) prospect of widespread air conditioning, 8) decrease in emphasis on costs of fuel, housing, and lack or regional difference in cost, 9) desire to not get poor health due to increased personal contact in densely settled regions, 10) value--might as well enjoy money earned, "increase mass leisure."

546 Vance, Rupert B., and Smith, Sara

"Metropolitan Dominance and Integration," The Urban South, Rupert B. Vance and Nicholas J. Demerath (eds.), Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1954, 114-134.

This chapter is an attempt to trace the pattern of metropolitan dominance and integration in the South. It first determines what kind and to what degree metropolitan development arose from colonial American times to the mid-twentieth century. The present day pattern is then discussed by looking at indices of metropolitan functions in cities of 100,000 or more.

547 Vining, Rutledge

"Delimitation of Economic Areas: Statistical Conceptions in the Study of the Spatial Structure of an Economic System," Journal of the American Statistical Association, 48, (March, 1953), 44-64.

Criticism of the United States Census delimitation of State Economic Areas as functional units is made that these areas do not satisfy a way of empirically observing and describing the structure and process of a "natural" economy or economic organization. Vining argues for the advantages of central place, distance density functions. When a particular place is under consideration, the essential elements to study, he claims, are its orientation, type, and role with respect to the density configuration or system of which it is a part.

548 Vining, Rutledge

"A Description of Certain Spatial Aspects of an Economic System," Economic Development and Cultural Change, 3, (January, 1955), 147-195.

The concept of spatial structure that does not involve in any way the idea of bounded economic regions is discussed. Part I has to do with structure as it may be observed at a point in time. Part II considers the nature of the process of development of this structure as well as a discussion of the task of finding an analytical explanation for the form and pattern in terms of which structure is described.

549 Vining, Rutledge

"On Describing the Structure and Development of a Human Population System," Journal of Farm Economics, 41, (December, 1959), 922-942.

Describes a structure having form and shape that one may observe as it exists at an instant in time--a distribution over space of differentiated individuals. Tentative descriptions and hypotheses regarding the stability of forms of distribution are given. The idea of a statistical equilibrium is also discussed.

550 Warren, Roland L.

"Toward a Reformulation of Community Theory," Human Organization, 15, (Summer, 1956), 8-11.

The theory centers around the following:

Community is changing in the direction of increased specialization of function on the community level. The structure-functional description can be analyzed in terms of a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. Horizontal emphasizes specialized interests and task-specific achievement. Thesis of paper: providing sufficient horizontal coordination is becoming more of a problem as vertical orientation and coordination develop.

551 Weber, Adna, F.

The Growth of Cities in the Nineteenth Century. New York: Macmillan Co., 1899. Reprinted for Cornell University Press, 1963.

Weber evaluates cross-cultural forces that have caused population distribution, the length of time of distribution-redistribution, strength of factors, the economic, moral, political and social consequences of redistribution--and what attitudes "publicist, statesmen and teacher should have toward the movement."

Chapter Headings:

I. Introduction (discusses definition urban-rural--over time, culturally)
II. History and Statistics of Urban Growth
III. Causes of Concentration of Population
IV. Urban Growth and Internal Migration
V. Structure of City Population
VI. Nature of Movement of Population in City and in County marriage, fecundity, mortality
VII. Physical and Moral Health of City
VIII. General Effects of Concentration of Population
IX. Tendencies and Remedies.

552 White, Langdon

"The Salt Lake Oasis. Utah," Geographical Journal, 66, (November, 1, (July, 1925), 474-475.

Review article of research presented in Economic Geography, 1, (July, 1925) on "The Insular Integrity of Industry in the Salt Lake Oasis."

The Morman ideal of self-sufficiency started many rural industries but agricultural activities predominated. However, the comparative isolation of the oasis from great centers and the preferential railing rates given to the Pacific coast areas are given as the main obstacles for further advancement in the Salt Lake City area.

553 White, Langdon

"The Distribution of Population in the Salt Lake Oasis," Journal of Geography, 27, (January, 1928), 1-14.

554 Wilcock, Richard C., and Sobel, Irvin

Small City Job Markets: The Labor Market Behavior of Firms and Workers. Urbana: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois, 1958.

Two studies examine the labor market decisions of both employer and workers in five Midwestern labor market areas and investigate specifically the process whereby local labor forces adjustments in size in response to changes in the demand for labor. Each indicate that small communities often have relatively large reserves of labor available to employers who can offer good jobs at fair wages.

Kankakee, Illinois, was the area of the first study; four non-metropolitan areas with total populations of less than 50,000--two in Southern Illinois, two in Southern Missouri, were used for the second study.

555 Williamson, Jeffrey G.

"AnteBellum Urbanization in the American Northwest," Journal of Economic History, 25, (December, 1965), 592-614.

Large Bureau of Census regions for the period 1790-1890 were compared for New England, the Middle Atlantic and Northeast. Differential regional urbanization is considered as an index of economic change. The paper includes a discussion of methodological problems and implications of using alternative measures for analyzing urbanization.

556 Williamson, Jeffrey G., and Swanson, Joseph A.

"The Growth of Cities in the American Northeast, 1820-1870," Explorations in Entrepreneurial History/Second Series, 4, Supplement, (1966), 1-101.

Aggregate measures of urban population concentration by city size in the Northeast for the period 1820-1860 are presented in the first part of a supplement. A test of the urban scale economic thesis is then made by an explanation of the disaggregated data on city growth by size. Lorenz curve is used for measuring population concentration.

Northeast includes New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Size ranges of towns is from 2,500 to 813,669.

557 Winid, Walenty

"The Distribution of Urban Settlements in the North Central United States," International Geographical Congress Report, Cambridge, 12, (1928), 376-382.

Winid defines an urban settlement as one which in its external form stands out in the country's landscape as something distinct from its surroundings forming a special group of buildings, principally homes, and whose internal structure manifests arrangements facilitating community life such as streets, sidewalks, street lighting, water supply, fire protection, proper sewerage disposal, provisions for order and safety, and whose residents derive their livelihood from occupations other than agriculture only. The greater the number of inhabitants, the more pronounced the urban characteristics and the smaller the number of incorporated places in a given region the more significant these small places become as centers of urban life.

558 Wissink, G. A.

American Cities in Perspective with Special Reference to the Development of Their Fringe Areas. Assen: Royal von Gorcum Ltd., (Neatherlands), 1962.

This is a comparative study of the areas outside the densely built up areas of the cities which are in some way becoming the urban agglomerations. The community characteristics and development processes of cities and their fringes in the United States are presented with some comparisons made with European cities.

Areas include an analysis of fringe and city structure (economic functions and employment centers, residential function, overall pattern). Internal differentiation of the fringe includes: suburbs, pseudo-suburbs, satellites, and pseudo-satellites characteristics, location, differentiation.

559 Zimmer, Basil G., and Hawley, Amos H.

"Suburbanization and Some of Its Consequences," Land Economics, 37, (February, 1961), 88-93.

The hypothesis that in the movement out of the central city to the suburbs, residents are seeking space and privacy is supported by a random sample of the Flint Metropolitan Area. Fringe residents in search of space, however, are pointed out to feel that they sacrifice the accessibility and convenience of city living by their move.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

560 Anderson, Walfred A.

Bibliography of Researches in Rural Sociology. Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, Rural Sociology Publication 52, 1957.

561 Berry, Brian J. L. and Hankins, Thomas D.

A Bibliographic Guide to the Economic Regions of the United States. University of Chicago Department of Geography Research Paper 87, 1963.

562 Berry, Brian J. L. and Pred, Allen

Central Place Studies. Philadelphia, Penn.: Regional Science Research Institute, 1961.

563 Berry, Brian J. L. and Pred, Allen

Central Place Studies: A Bibliography of Theory and Applications, Including Supplement Through 1964. Philadelphia: Regional Science Research Institute, 1965.

564 Manny, Elsie

Rural Community Organization, United States Department of Agriculture Misc. Pub. 729, June, 1956.

565 Matheson, Jean

"Selected Bibliography on Colonization and Land Settlement in Canada," *Revista Geografica (Pan American Institute of Geography and History)*, 9-10, (1949-50), 207-210.

566 Watrous, Roberta C., and McNeil, John M.

Rural Community Organization. U.S.D.A. Library List No. 46. Annotated Bibliography for articles from 1910-1949. (564)

567 Zelinsky, Wilbur

"Recent Publications on the Distribution of Populations in the United States," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 48, (December, 1958), 472-481.

568 Zelinsky, Wilbur

A Bibliography Guide to Population Geography. University of Chicago, Department of Geography Research Paper 80, 1962.

SMALL TOWN BIBLIOGRAPHY

Subject Classification

I. Problems and Policy

009 010 013 016 032 033 054 059 062 064 067 075
079 084 090 091 098 106 110 114 116 120 122 123
125 130 137 138 143 146 147 148 159 169 171 175
180 181 182 183 190 197 198 202 204 205 206 207
209 212 214 231 232 234 236 240 243 259 274 279
283 295 296 298 299 301 304 313 357 372 376 377
384 385 392 404 412 453 460 469 474 476 477 483
491 494 497 525 526 541 547 558

II. National Patterns of Growth and Decline

041 042 043 044 045 046 047 048 087 095 096 100
103 105 106 107 142 149 150 161 216 238 239 310
332 345 346 358 371 406 419 436 437 440 441 442
443 448 449 450 452 455 456 457 458 459 461 464
465 467 468 470 472 480 485 486 487 489 490 492
493 495 496 499 502 503 504 506 510 511 512 514
516 517 518 523 524 526 527 529 530 531 532 533
534 536 538 539 540 542 544 546 548 549 550 551
555 556

III. Factors Associated with Growth and Decline (See also Sections II & IV)

021 022 028 031 036 065 081 089 091 093 097 099
108 109 115 117 129 139 152 160 162 177 184 193
194 200 213 215 228 229 230 249 250 251 260 262
273 281 292 302 303 306 308 309 311 319 320 323
324 325 327 331 334 335 337 338 339 340 344 347
348 351 359 361 363 369 375 379 398 402 403 407
420 421 427 428 429 430 431 432 446 471 473 475
482 498 507 520 521 522 537 553 557

IV. The Village as a Rural Trade Center (Including Central Place Theory

001 002 005 006 007 026 027 029 030 034 035 039
049 050 057 058 063 080 094 118 121 128 132 133
134 136 164 165 166 172 174 176 178 179 195 203
210 211 213 214 218 220 221 226 235 237 240 247
248 257 258 259 261 263 265 266 267 272 277 282
289 290 291 292 294 305 307 318 321 326 330 333
335 338 341 355 364 365 395 408 409 434 484 508

V. Town-Country Relations

002 006 007 026 027 034 035 049 050 057 058 063
102 118 121 127 128 132 133 134 136 141 148 151
153 154 155 156 157 158 163 170 173 188 196 208
213 222 227 237 240 241 253 254 256 284 286 287
322 329 342 352 353 356 360 366 367 370 372 373
376 378 381 382 383 386 387 388 389 390 391 392
393 394 396 397 400 401 405 410 413 414 415 418
422 423 424 425 545

VI. Types of Villages and Economic Function

008 009 011 012 014 015 018 019 020 024 025 037
038 040 051 052 053 055 060 061 066 069 070 071
072 073 074 075 078 082 085 101 112 113 124 134
140 144 145 167 171 185 186 187 189 191 199 200
207 220 221 224 225 233 242 244 245 246 258 268
269 270 275 276 278 280 285 288 300 303 312 314
315 316 317 318 328 336 343 349 350 354 362 365
380 411 417 425 426 427 433 447 462 462 478 479
481 488 500 501 513 519 535 543 554 559